

The Middletown Transcript

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ABSENCE OF SMOKE

Modern Conflict Different From Wars of the Past

GUNS HAVE GREATER POWERS

One of the marked features of the European conflict that distinguishes it from the wars of the past is the absence of smoke, says Popular Mechanics.

Owing to the use of smokeless powder no smoke is made when a rifle is discharged, while the heaviest artillery throws off nothing more than a thin mist that is invisible 100 yards away and disappears within a few seconds after the gun is fired. Only when shrapnel or a shell explodes in the enemy's lines is there anything visible in the way of smoke the whole purpose being to conceal the position of the guns throwing the projectiles while making the points where the projectile explodes clearly visible. The expression "the smoke of battle," is faithfully descriptive of the wars of the past, has little meaning when applied to a modern war.

The so-called smokeless powders used in modern guns are not entirely smokeless, but are sufficiently so for all practical purposes. When gun powder explodes something like half of its substance takes the form of finely divided solids, and it is this that causes the dense smoke resulting from the explosion. Practically all of a modern propellant, and by this term is meant the smokeless powder used for propelling the projectile from the gun, is on the contrary, converted into a true gas. In modern warfare every precaution is taken to keep the location of a battery hidden from the enemy for artillery fire has become so accurate that when a position is once known there is little difficulty in raining shells on it. But the use of smokeless powder is not all that is required in many cases. Care must be taken to prevent the raising of dust by the blast of gas and air resulting from the discharge of the gun, and for this reason positions for batteries are chosen, when possible, on ground that is not of a dusty nature.

In addition to their smokeless feature the modern propellants have enormously greater powers than gunpowder. In the days of the civil war the distances between the opposing lines were seldom more than a mile, and it is said that the average distance was considerably less than this in the battle of Gettysburg. The effective range for modern artillery varies with the calibre of the gun, and ranges ordinarily from 2,000 to 12,000 or 15,000 yards. The three-inch field gun used in the United States army can be sighted up to 6,500 yards, or nearly four miles, while the new fieldpiece now being made is designed to have an effective range of twenty-three miles. In the European war most of the artillery engagements are fought at a range of more than four miles.

Since shrapnel is designed to burst in the air and rain its bullets on the troops at which it is aimed, it is necessary for the officer directing the fire to see just where the shells explode. For this reason the shrapnel shell contains, in addition to the high explosive, a smoke producing charge that forms a matrix in which the shrapnel balls are imbedded. When the time fuse sets off the bursting charge in the base of the shell this matrix ignites and produces a ball of black smoke that serves as a marker easily visible to the officer directing the fire. In the case of shells that explode when they strike, no special arrangement of this kind is necessary, as the high explosives used in shells generate a black or colored smoke, depending on the explosive used that provides a sufficient means for determining and maintaining the range. In this connection it is necessary to distinguish between the propellant used for firing the shell and the high explosive used in the shell itself.

A propellant is designed to force the shell forward with gradually increasing velocity until it leaves the muzzle, without endangering the gun by excessive gas pressure. The charge in the shell, on the other hand, is designed to shatter and destroy by the generation of the greatest pressure in the shortest possible time.

The gases thrown out by a bursting projectile are often poisonous, but the possibility of injury from this cause is considered negligible except when the explosion takes place in an inclosure that tends to confine the gases. No definite information as to the fatalities resulting from this cause are available, but there have been occasional despatches from the battle fields of Europe telling of soldiers overcome or killed, apparently from the effects of the gases following the explosion of a shell within a building.

Townsend Church Gets \$900

More than \$900 was raised by the congregation of Emmanuel M. E. Church, at Townsend, Sunday, at the special services which were conducted by the Rev. Warren Burr, the pastor. The Rev. Robert Watt, district superintendent, assisted. As the trustees were endeavoring to raise the debt of the church and parsonage, amounting to \$1,200, it was announced that night that the remainder of the mortgage will be raised within a short time.

HOW TO START CLUBS

A prominent feature of the extension work now being conducted by the department is the aid given in the promotion and conducting of boys' and girls' agricultural clubs. These clubs are being formed in rural public schools in connection with the courses in elementary and secondary agriculture. The Office of Extension Work in the Northern and Western States maintains a section with a leader and assistants who give their entire time to the organization and supervision of the club work, in co-operation with the extension divisions of the agricultural colleges in practically all of the States. The Office of Extension Work in the South maintains a similar organization and in addition has more than 400 country women agents who give special attention to girls' club work. The State leader in club work at the agricultural college is usually the joint employee of the department and the State college and represents both institutions alike. Thus through the assistance of the State leader the boys and girls are brought into and become a part of both the State and national organizations for club work.

Club work, especially among the young people, is receiving more and more attention from those interested in the improvement of the social, educational and financial conditions of farm life, and clubs are being organized to work in various ways toward the betterment of some one or all of those conditions. The plan of organization and scope of the activities of school clubs briefly outlined below apply particularly to boys' and girls' agricultural clubs. They are, however, suggestive of plans for the formation of clubs to work along other lines.

The teacher is, of course, the one to determine whether the organizations of a school club is practical and desirable. If he desires to form a club and has become familiar with the plans, projects, rules, etc., of clubs, he should call a meeting for organization of as many boys and girls of the school district as can be brought together. It would be well to invite the patrons of the school and have the extension representative (county agent) for the county give a talk on the agricultural club requirements and work. If possible, the county superintendent of education and the State leader in charge of club work should be present at this meeting and aid in the organization work. A simple form of constitution and set of by-laws may be adopted, and the regular officers of the club elected may include a supervisor, president, vice president, secretary, treasurer and program committee.

Suffered to Help Daughter

That Spencer J. Lowe, of near Laurel is entitled to a gold medal for heroism is the opinion of the physicians at the Methodist Hospital in Philadelphia. Mr. Lowe's little girl was taken to Philadelphia a short time ago for a skin grafting operation to relieve the disfigurement of her face caused by severe burns. Mr. Lowe offered to supply the skin needed in the work of repair.

Ten inches of cuticle were cut from Mr. Lowe's arm and lapped over on the child's face. The child's head and the father's arm were then placed in plaster casts and Mr. Lowe was compelled to lie perfectly still and endure the agonizing pain for 36 hours, until the flesh had thoroughly knitted to his little girl's face. The cuticle was then severed from Mr. Lowe's arm, an anesthetic being used only at that time.

Odessa Church Notes

Brotherhood Devotional Meeting 9.45 A. M.

Morning Sermon 10.30 A. M.

Next Sunday, September 19th, "Rally Day" in St. Pauls M. E. Sunday School Special program, begins promptly at 2 P. M. Mr. Aubrey Vandever, of Wilmington, the famous blackboard artist, who delighted everybody last year, will be with us this time. Don't miss it. Every scholar old and new, big and little, come and bring someone with you. We expect YOU.

Epworth League Service 6.45 P. M., prompt, in charge of J. Boyd Thornton. Evening Sermon 7.30 P. M. You are cordially invited.

Trustee Shot at Camp

At a negro camp-meeting Sunday at Blanco, a colored settlement in Maryland, near the Delaware and Maryland line, Major Watson, colored, a trustee of the camp while trying to break up a crap game which was in progress was shot supposedly by Edward McDonald a North Carolina negro, and died shortly afterwards from the result of his injuries. Several other negroes were shot, cut and bruised in the melee.

McDonald barely escaped lynching at the hands of an angry mob of five hundred negroes. He was brought to Dover jail late Sunday night for safe keeping and is being safely guarded.

Uncle Sam's Letters

The following list of letters remaining in the Post Office for the week ending September 9th: Mrs. Myrtle Hamer, Mrs. Annie Smith, Mrs. Lieu Wright, Mrs. Rose May, Messrs. Gilbert Wright, S.H. Mason, John H. Parvis.

FRIENDS & VISITORS

Personal Items About People You See and Know

THOSE THAT COME AND GO

Mrs. David I. Allen spent part of last week in Georgetown.

Miss Mary Hutchins was a Philadelphia visitor last week.

Miss Mildred Redgrave has entered the Woman's College, Newark.

Mrs. Harry Ford, of Wilmington, is visiting her sister Mrs. J. B. Messick.

Miss Anna Denny attended a house party in Philadelphia part of last week.

Miss Mary Banker, of Philadelphia, is visiting her cousin Mrs. Harry Jones.

Miss Helen Cahall, of Greenwood, spent Sunday with Miss Mildred Freeman.

Mr. Clarence Vreber has entered the Agricultural Department at Delaware College.

Miss E. E. Culp has returned to her duties as head milliner for Fogel & Burstan.

Mrs. W. S. P. Combs and sons are at home after spending some time at Oak Orchard.

Mrs. Harry Ellison, of Wilmington, was an over Sunday visitor with relatives here.

Mrs. George Allee and daughter left Wednesday for their home in New Bern, N. C.

Mrs. Howard Davis and children are visiting her aunt Mrs. Robert Ware, of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Ella Penington, of Philadelphia, has been spending the past week with relatives here.

Mrs. William S. Sharp, a former resident of Middletown, visited friends here last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Beck entertained Mr. and Mrs. Albert Fowler and son of Philadelphia part of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Nowland, of Philadelphia, are paying a visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Lethbrury.

Mr. and Mrs. John Burchard, of Church Hill, Md., spent Sunday with his brother Mr. David Burchard and family.

Mr. and Mrs. H.D. Howell and children were recent visitors with Mrs. Howell's parents Mr. and Mrs. John Hudson.

Mr. C. J. Bailey who has been spending two weeks with Mrs. S. J. Kumpel returned to her home in Philadelphia on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Hanson, of New York are guests of Mrs. Hanson's sister Mrs. Julian Cochran and other relatives here.

Mrs. Jacob H. Emerson is convalescent after a very severe illness. Mrs. Emerson's sister Mrs. M. V. Appleton, of Wilmington has been staying with Mrs. Emerson during the latter's illness.

Mrs. Howard A. Pool reports a most enjoyable six weeks trip through the West when she with her party took in the great Exposition. With her were her brother Dr. Victor Cochran and Mrs. Cochran of Philadelphia and Miss Ada Warren of Felton.

Mrs. Mattie Brinton Holt, Mrs. J. H. Petherbridge and Miss Ruth Gillespie, of Philadelphia, are visiting Mr. A. G. Cox and sister Miss Anna Cox. Mrs. Petherbridge's daughter Mrs. Jackson Study, of Philadelphia, has also been a visitor at the home of Mr. Cox.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander L. Moreau, of Freehold, N. J., were visitors in town over Monday night, guests at the hotel. Mr. Moreau was one of the firm of Moreau Bros. who were owners of the Middletown Transcript some twenty-seven years ago, when they moved from here to take possession of a Freehold paper. Mr. Moreau is looking young in spite of the fact that he is the proud grandfather of a five months old infant.

Celebrated Eighth Birthday

Mrs. J. R. Brown entertained a number of little folks on Saturday afternoon last from two to five o'clock, at her home on Crawford street, celebrating the eighth birthday of her little granddaughter, Evelyn Brown. The early part of the afternoon was spent in playing the games that children love, after which ice cream cake and candy were served. The guests were Bertha and Dorothy Ratledge, Robert, Mildred, Beulah and Ethel Ratledge, Margaret, Arrie and Fannie Bradley, Edith Allee, Margaret and Cassie Denny, Madeline Smith, Katherine Beaten, Harriet Black, Mary, Gladys and Ruth Goldsborough, Evans Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Elwood Brown and Mrs. R. D. Ratledge.

Robbed of His Clothing

Elwood Hutchison of Smyrna was attacked by two negro men at Front and King streets last Thursday night and robbed of \$3 and all of his clothing except his underwear. He spent the night in a box car, and a brakeman provided him with a pair of overalls the next morning. Later in the day he met some friends who purchased a railroad ticket for his home town. The highwaymen have not been located.

HAS NO STATE FLAG

That Delaware has no State Flag at Washington and has had none there, has just been brought to the attention of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, by Congressman Thomas W. Miller. At a meeting of the State Board of Officers last Thursday evening an invitation by the Congressman was accepted, October 23d, was the date set for the presentation. The exercises will be held on the Dover Green that day at 2.30 and the following committees will have charge of the affair.

New Castle county—Past State Councilor, George Lang, Wilmington; State Council Secretary, William J. Moreland, Wilmington; State Treasurer, Harvey Hoffecker, Newark.

Kent county—State Vice-Councilor Jacob G. Brown, Lebanon; past State Councilor, Warren T. Moore, Harrington; past State Councilor, James H. Wheatley, Dover.

Sussex county—State Councilor, Harley O. Riggan, Laurel; Napoleon Register, Lewis; past State Council, Joseph M. Lank, Milton; State Council Warden Charles O. Savage, Williamsville.

The membership of all councils in the State are expected to participate and the Jr. O. U. A. M. Uniform Guards of Wilmington, accompanied by a band will act as an escort to the national state flags.

ROSENBERG'S FINE NEW STORES

The Transcript has waited for Mr. S. M. Rosenberg to say "when" in the matter of giving his fine Town Hall improvements an adequate description, but business and misfortune have so occupied him that he has not yet spoken the word, so we give him a write-up without the asking.

Mr. Rosenberg has transformed the old Town Hall property into a strikingly handsome business block. Its ornamental cornice; its six big plate glass windows with the latest metallic edge protectors; its concrete steps and foundations; and finally its neatly painted drop curtains, together with the bright illumination of each window, especially the high powered light in front of Mr. Rosenberg's corner that turns night into mid-day to Truitt's Drug store—all this goes to make the Town Hall stores strikingly attractive.

As is always the case, the finer store fronts have stimulated the renters to make equally creditable displays of their wares. Messrs. Redgrave Bros., Mr. Kirk and Mr. Rosenberg himself, vying with each other to see who can trim his window the finest.

And it is speaking no empty compliment to say that those window exhibitions are worthy the best sights on Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Mr. Kirk's window in particular being adorned with flowers that pleasingly enhance the other decorative display effects.

Mr. Rosenberg has also entirely renovated his store's interior adding many conveniences for doing business, storing clothing and other goods away from dust etc., and as might be expected now that the public have found him in his new and finer quarters, his business is having a gratifying increase.

The whole store front presents a brilliant spectacle whether open or closed, and is in every way a highly creditable improvement that advertises Middletown very favorably to every visitor who passes.

Bethesda Church Notes

September 19th.

9.30 A. M. Brotherhood Devotional meeting.

10.30 A. M. Public worship with sermon. Subject, "Lessons from the Grecian games."

11.30 A. M. to 12.15 P. M. Sunday School, both Junior and Senior Departments.

7.30 P. M. Public worship with sermon.

Saturday 3 P. M. Junior League. All the members are urged to be present. Class-meeting, Tuesday evening, 7.45.

St. Anne's Church Notes

Sunday, September 19th, 1915, the sixteenth Sunday after Trinity.

Divine Service, Morning Prayer and Sermon at 10.30. Sunday School session 11.45. Evening Prayer and Address at 7.30.

No service on Wednesday evening.

TOWNSEND, DEL.

Service in St. Mary's Townsend, on Sunday afternoon at 3.30. Evening Prayer and Address by the Rev. Percy L. Donaghy.

Forest Church Notes

Sunday, September 19th, 1915.

10.30 A. M. Public worship with sermon.

11.45 A. M. Sunday School session. 2.30 P. M. Armstrong Chapel Sunday School.

6.45 P. M. Christian Endeavor.

7.30 P. M. Evening service. The Wednesday evening Prayer meeting begins regularly at 7.30 o'clock.

On Saturday, Sept. 18th, Fogel & Burstan will be closed until 6 P. M.

A SUCCESSFUL FAIR

Large Crowds and Good Racing Delighted Everybody

THE MANAGERS WELL PLEASED

"It was the best fair, the best racing and the greatest success the Delaware State Fair Association has ever produced," said H. T. Wallace, president of the Delaware Horse Show Association, in discussing the State Fair which closed Friday night. "We all are beaming with smiles, and are grateful to every person and circumstance which made the present week possible."

That one statement would answer for every official interviewed as the curtain fell on the seventeenth annual Delaware State Fair, at the Wawaset Park. It was the biggest, best and brightest ever held and no one can dispute that fact. Nothing marred the week barring the automobile accident, but the innovation of automobile racing was tried against the will of the majority of the members of the association and they feel that the accident does not rest on the shoulders of the management to any great extent. The occurrence was regretted by every one.

Mr. Wallace, in speaking of the racing, stated that the fields in the races of the week were far superior to former meetings and that the representation in the 2.15 pace for the \$1,000 stake was the best field that has ever traveled over a half mile track in the East. Regarding the fair he said: "There may be bigger fairs in the country, but judging from the crowds and the success of our fair, we could not ask for anything better. Every department was a marked success."

L. Scott Townsend, another official of the association, was warm in his praise. He remarked that a better balanced proposition could not be made possible. When asked to express himself at length on the success of the fair he added: "Say anything that is nice, give the fair the biggest boost you can, and say that I am delighted with every hour from 9 o'clock Monday morning until the close. That would express my sentiments, and I will stand for everything you say along that line."

S. H. Wilson, secretary of the Delaware State Fair and also of the Horse Show Association, in speaking of the week, said: "The horse racing has been of the highest calibre of the sport in the East this year. The races were closely contested, and the fields have been larger than any other meeting held in this vicinity."

"The Horse Show was in a class with the Horse Show held yearly at the Madison Square Garden, which is the recognized standard of that line. The entry list was large and of class. The patrons of the sport recognized the beauties of this and were gracious in their attendance and applause at the efforts of the local management, and Mr. Moody, who had charge of the exhibition."

FINER MOVIES THAN EVER

Does Middletown know it has in the well presented performances being given by Mr. H. S. Newman in the Opera House, as fine moving picture exhibitions as can be seen for the money anywhere, not excepting the big cities? Well, it is true. He not only skillfully manages the machine that presents the views of the films, but he also has and uses good technical judgement and artistic taste in the choice of his subjects, giving his patrons fine specimens of the highest products of the makers of moving pictures, whose work has now been brought to a high state of perfection, since authors of note are writing the scenarios and actors and actresses of national reputation in the regular drama, are representing the silent plays before the camera.

But aside from the merit of the high class matter Mr. Newman is given his patrons, he deserves the most generous patronage at the hands of the Middletown public because he has shown himself so exceptionally liberal in repeatedly giving his time, labors and business in aid of worthy public causes—donations whose money values have exceeded the hundred mark in single instances. So The Transcript bids its readers who wish a cheap, interesting, educating, and mirth-producing entertainment to go see Mr. Newman's "Movies" often. He gives every Thursday night extra five reel representations by the Fox Company that are proving especially popular.

A Pleasant Surprise

Miss Mary P. Merritt was given a delightful surprise party last Saturday evening, by the members of her former Sunday School class of Bethesda M. E. Church, in honor of her birthday. A few other friends were also invited and a pleasant time was enjoyed. Refreshments were served. Miss Merritt also received a number of pretty handkerchiefs. Those present were, Dr. C. T. Wyatt, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Burris, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Lee, Mrs. E. S. Jones, Mrs. Charles Stewart, Mrs. James Collins, Mrs. L. C. Scott and Miss Anna Cox, of this town; Mrs. M. J. Darlington, of Pleasant Hill, Md.; Mrs. James Bradley, of Wilmington; Mrs. Henry Petherbridge and Mrs. Hattie Holt, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. J. R. H. Price, of Warwick, Md.

THE JEWS IN THIS WAR

The Jews everywhere celebrate the day Rosh Hashanah, or the New Year of the fourteen million Jews in the world. Israel Zangwill, historian of the race, estimates that no fewer than ten millions are engaged in war. Only the three and a half million Jews who are in America, he declares, have escaped the war.

It follows that special services were held for the 350,000 Jews who are fighting in the Russian army for a Czar who has denied the Jews all civil rights; for 250,000 Jews fighting under the tri-color of France; for 170,000 Jews fighting for Austria; for 50,000 Jews in the German army, and for 20,000 Jews fighting under the British flag.

Everywhere the Jew is loyal to the flag under which he lives, even when that flag symbolizes tyranny, oppression and denial of civil rights, as the Russian flag does to every Jew. One-fifth of all the French Zouaves from Morocco and Tripoli, now fighting in Flanders, will hold the same religious service and celebrate the same holy day as the majority of the Czar's great Polish army.

Under which flag in this war are the mighty among the Jews? Under all flags!

The head of the British Hospital Fund Committee was Lord Rothschild, a Jew.

The head of the British Finance Commission, due in New York this week to try to save the financial situation for the Allies, is Baron Reading, the Lord Chief Justice of England, born Isaacs, a Jew.

The Kaiser has put the management of the entire railway system of Germany and Austria, which has been a decisive factor in this war, under the supreme control of Herr Ballin, creator of the great German merchant marine, who is a Jew.

In France the Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, General Heymann, who has been put in command of a French army corps, is a Jew.

In Turkey, the Supreme Military Commander, Enver Bey, who has just received the order Pour La Merite from the Kaiser for his signal success in defending the Dardanelles, is a Jew.

In Italy, the Foreign Minister, Baron Sonnino, who helped to persuade the King to cast his lot with the Allies, is a Jew.

The Jews are a great race without a country, a ruling race without a seat of Government, but wherever an enthroned monarch sits you find close beside him or her, as a chosen, sagacious, loyal counsellor, some Jew who rules by divine right of intellect.

ANOTHER VICTORY

The heavy hitting Port Penn Club visited Academy Park here on Saturday afternoon and were easily defeated by the locals in a well-played game. The visitors were accompanied by fully one hundred rooters and were greatly disappointed at the result, bets being offered 2 to 1 in favor of the visitors, but betting was quickly squelched on the grounds. The visitors had their strongest team but Culver, the left-hand twirler of the home team, had the Port Penn club at his mercy at all points of the game, striking out eleven men, and driving two runs across with a timely single. B. Yearsley, the one best bat of the Port Penn team, pitched an effective game for five innings, but in the sixth was relieved by Dyer, who struck out four men in the three remaining innings. The game drew one of the largest crowds of the season. The score by innings:

Port Penn.....0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0—2
Middletown.....2 0 2 0 4 0 0 x—8
Umpires—Voshell and Moore.

The game at Academy Park this afternoon next will be between the strong Hockessin Athletic Club and the locals. This team is composed of good ball tossers and will give our boys a tough fight. Finn will shoot them across for the home team with Savin on the receiving end.

Fogel & Burstan Improvements

Messrs Fogel & Burstan and their progressive landlady, Mrs. G. W. W. Naudain have just closed the contract to remodel the Main and Broad street fronts of their Department Store. They purpose replacing the present show windows with five larger and more handsome ones of heavy plate glass. This will prove a notable improvement to the property and to the foremost business quarter of the town.

The Transcript also understands that Mrs. Naudain intends to improve another property of hers on Broad street. All this is so highly commendable upon the part of that enterprising business woman, that she will also doubt go the Town Commissioners one better who have notified her to repave, on Broad street by putting down a fine cement pavement which is only befitting such fine store fronts, and can be done at a greatly reduced figure from the fact that several live business men on Main street are about to put down cement pavements and have secured a contract for a very low figure, really cheaper than bricks. All these improvements help business and give reputation to the town, that has for many years made a scandalous showing on its principal street in the way of pavements.

TRIP TO CALIFORNIA

Mr. Harold L. Wilson Visits the Panama Exposition

SEES MANY POINTS OF INTEREST

Through the kindness of Miss Anna E. Wilson we are enabled to publish below a very interesting letter from the pen of her brother Mr. Harold L. Wilson, who is principal of the public schools of Rodman, Iowa. Mr. Wilson is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Manlove D. Wilson of this town and his numerous friends here will read with interest the account of his trip to the Panama Exposition.

Oakland, Cal., Sept. 2d.

Dear Sister:

I suppose, that probably may be possible for me to interest you all by giving you a few ideas of the wonders, I saw on my trip to the Worlds Fair.

On my way out, I had a chance to see oats, cut, threshed and bagged, all at the same time with one piece of machinery.

I also noticed cow boys herding cattle. Then we passed over that dry plain east of the Rockies, where nothing was growing but sedge grass. The people that live in this region, in little one, and two room shacks, were mighty glad to even get a chance to wave, as the train went by. Everything was so isolated, the shacks being many miles apart. Next we passed over the Rockies and I fully agree with the man that named them. They sure are rocky. In places we could look up the sheer side of a cliff for over 2000 feet. In other places, we could look down into what seemed almost measureless depths. On one side could be seen the swift mountain stream, while on the other, the jagged edges of monster rocks seemingly piled one upon another, to a height in some place of eight, or nine thousand feet. At Soldier's Summit, which is the highest place that the railroad goes. And also the highest Post Office in the world, the height of 10,000 feet is reached above sea level.

The mountain scenery in some places was so variegated and gorgeously colored, that I had to get amber glasses to protect my eyes. The sunrise and sunset in the Rockies was simply magnificent. We also passed that beautiful mountain Lake Frochoma, which is said to rival Lake Geneva. The water being perfectly clear, you could see the bottom as plainly as looking through a glass, and the reflection of the stately pines along its shores was a beautiful sight.

Several of the tops of the mountains were covered with snow, while down in the bottom of the canyon, where we were, it was hot enough to perspire freely, fanning yourself. We passed through several tunnels in the mountains, but the greatest novelty was when we passed through fifty continuous miles of snow shed all inclosed. They say that this is the only possible way that trains can travel through these regions in the winter.

After a long but interesting trip, I landed late on Sunday night on the shores of San Francisco Bay. I was put wise to staying in Oakland, the climate is so much better although only eight miles across the bay to Frisco. The next morning I crossed on the ferry and was surprised to find men wearing overcoats, and women furs, right in August. But wished I for my own, before I was there long. After another ride through Frisco in a street car I finally reached the Fair—and now if you will give me time for a good night's sleep, I will endeavor to tell you a few of the many things that I saw at the fair. After depositing my fifty cents at the gate, I was allowed to roam at random among these millions and millions of dollars worth of gold, and precious stones; without having a strong guard of police about me. After what seemed to me a half mile walk, I succeeded in finding a door to one of those big buildings. I saw written over the door "Mines". I walked right in, and the first thing that struck my eye, was two large gold balls, representing the out put of the U. S. per year in gold. I next came to precious stones of all kinds, and immense size. Then wandering around finally ended up in a mine where they had a gold machine in operation. Scattered about in different parts of the building were all kinds of metals in the polished and ore state.

In the next or machinery building, I found automobiles, railway trains, steamships, huge pumps and engines of all sorts. I was greatly interested in the gas engine, that draws plows. Also in the eight cylinder Cadillac car. Its a peach. I saw them build a great number of Ford cars. They had a moving platform fifty yards long. By the time the car had passed to the opposite end of the platform, it was completed only taking a few minutes for the entire construction. It seemed they had a man for every bolt, and as it passed him he just put on his part.

I also examined the big double railroad engine. In the Agriculture building Iowa, there was a mountain of corn with the name of the state written with red ears, on the side of the mountain. I saw grains of all kinds and of immense size.

In the California building I saw a beet weighing twelve pounds, bunches

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THE EUROPEAN WAR A YEAR AGO THIS WEEK

Sept. 13, 1914.

Germans repulsed at Nancy and Lunéville, and driven from Amiens, Revinny and Brabant-le-Roi.

German forces occupied prepared positions along the Aisne.

Heavy fighting at Louvain, Malines, Bortzy and near Thann.

Russians gained victories west and northwest of Lemberg.

Germans occupied Karangu, British East Africa.

German cruiser Hela sunk by British submarine.

Sept. 14, 1914.

Amiens recaptured by French.

Battle of the Aisne began, Germans repelling all attacks.

Fort of Troyon relieved.

Germans laid waste Senlis.

Russians crossed the San.

Germans were defeated near Miaw and sent re-enforcements to Memel.

Japanese flanked Kiaochow.

Germans occupied Fanning island and cable station.

Anti-Austrian demonstration in Rome.

American Red Cross steamship Red Cross sailed from New York.

Sept. 15, 1914.

Battle of Soissons fought.

German crown prince's army driven back to the Orne.

French recaptured Reims.

La Ferte ransacked by Germans.

Franco-Belgian forces won at Alost and Rousbrugge.

Russians occupied Grodek.

Germans reported defeat of Russian armies of Vilna and Grodno.

Serbs invaded Hungary.

Japanese cavalry captured Chimo.

British defeated Germans in Namagaland.

Artists protested to Kaiser against destruction of Louvain.

Sept. 16, 1914.

Belgian commission presented to President Wilson list of alleged atrocities by Germans in Belgium.

New battle begun from Noyon to Verdun.

French army from Rouen circled Von Kluck's corps.

Germans advanced on Antwerp.

Montenegrins defeated Austrians near Kouklovo.

John Redmond called on the Irish to enlist.

German government notified China that Germany reserved right to deal with China as she saw fit because of breach of neutrality.

Pro-ally war riots in Italian cities.

Sept. 17, 1914.

German army strengthened to between Berry-au-Bac and Argonne.

French advanced in the Woëvre district.

Belgians repulsed attack on Termonde.

Austrians fled before Russians toward Cracow.

General Rennenkampf blocked flanking movement by Germans.

Austrian warships shelled Semlin and Belgrade and were repelled by Serb artillery.

German fleets in Baltic fired on each other by mistake.

Prize courts established in England.

Sept. 18, 1914.

Germans destroyed Termonde.

Reims bombarded by Germans and famous cathedral damaged.

Battle of the Aisne continued, allies' left advancing and Germans gaining in center.

Germans entrenched on the Sambre.

Russians took Siniava, Sambor and Kazeshow.

Germans advanced against Russians in Suwalki province.

Germans defeated by garrison of seven British at Nakop, Africa.

Bombs dropped on Antwerp by German air craft.

President Wilson received appeal from women of all nations and from the general conference of Friends.

One on the Wife.

"What's that piece of cord tied around your finger for?"

"My wife put it there to remind me to post a letter."

"And did you post it?"

"No; she forgot to give it to me."

It Is With Most of Us.

Little Ruth had not been feeling well for a few days, so her mother called in the doctor. He prescribed a large dose of castor oil. "Oh, mamma," cried Ruth, "that's my favorite hate."

Daily Thought.

No one is so completely disenchanted with the world, no one knows it so thoroughly, nor is so much disgusted with it, but that when it begins to smile upon him he becomes partially reconciled to it.—Leopardi.

FLIPPANT PHILOSOPHY

When some persons aspire high they never get any farther than the height of folly.

Two things are very difficult—to properly use leisure and money at the same time.

Some persons save up frantically for a "rainy day"—then some crook steals their umbrella.

GERMANY MUST FIRST DISAVOW

United States Position Impressed on Bernstorff.

WERE VERY NEAR A BREAK

Informal Conversations, Now In Progress Both At Berlin and in Washington, Expected To Clear the Atmosphere.

Washington.—Prospects for a favorable adjustment of the controversies between the United States and Germany depend entirely on the attitude which the Berlin Foreign Office will take toward the recommendations made by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, following his conference with Secretary Lansing.

Details of the conference became known, throwing light on the critical point that had been reached in the relations between the two countries. The Washington government was almost ready to sever diplomatic relations, but decided to delay taking any step until Germany could be furnished the evidence in its possession on the Arabic case.

Friendliness and candor are understood to have characterized the conversation between Mr. Lansing and the Ambassador. The latter now has been given an opportunity to communicate freely with his government, so that it may be clearly understood in Berlin why officials here are convinced that the torpedoing of the Arabic could not have been a mistake, justified or unjustified.

In view of the evidence, the United States wants a disavowal of the act and this was made clear to Count von Bernstorff. Arbitration cannot be an issue for consideration until the attitude of the German government toward the act itself is placed on record. Later the American government may take under consideration a proposal to arbitrate, not the principle, but what indemnity should be paid for lives lost.

75,957 BRITISH KILLED.

Total Army Losses in War To August 21, 381,983.

London.—Official announcement was made in the House of Commons that the total of British war casualties up to August 21 was 381,983 officers and men killed, wounded or missing.

Detailed figures of the casualties are announced as follows:

Killed and died of wounds—Officers, 4,957; other ranks, 70,992.

Wounded—Officers, 9,973; other ranks, 241,086.

Missing—Officers, 1,501; other ranks, 53,466.

These figures refer to the army alone.

FRANCE'S WAR BILL MOUNTING.

Expenditures Estimated To Exceed \$13,000,000 a Day.

Paris.—During the last quarter of the year the expenditures of the French Government probably will run in excess of \$13,000,000 a day. The Minister of Finance, Alexandre Ribot, will introduce in Parliament Thursday a bill providing for appropriations of 6,100,000,000 francs (\$1,220,000,000), or slightly more than \$2,000,000,000 a month. When this bill is adopted the total appropriations since August 1, 1914, will be 28,194,000,000 francs (\$5,638,000,000).

WINKS COST \$10 PER.

William Hawkins Fined For Movement Of Eyelid.

Lynn, Mass.—Ten dollars is the going price for a wink in Lynn, as established in the Lynn Police Court. The winner was William Hawkins. The lady was Miss Grace Grady. Miss Grady told the Court she was passing through Central Square when Hawkins looked at her. Then he followed her and on Market street winked at her. Miss Grady called Officer Benson. "Ten dollars!" said the Judge. Hawkins paid.

MUNITIONS STRIKE ENDS.

Employees Of William Tod Company Return To Work.

Youngstown, O.—The strike of munitions makers at the plant of the William Tod Co., here, was settled after a conference between a strikers' committee and the company manager. An increase in wages was granted and a bonus system for shell makers will be inaugurated.

POTATO IS 30 YEARS OLD.

Grocery Dealer Carries It In Pocket As Rheumatism Cure.

Alton, Ill.—A potato, hard and dry as wood, and shrunken to the size of a walnut, is the treasured pocket piece of Patrick Downes, a grocer, of Belle street, Alton, who carried it for 30 years and believes it has kept rheumatism away. He was a sufferer from rheumatism when, at a friend's advice, he began to carry the potato, which was then a good-sized one.

THIEF QUOTES BIBLE.

Justifies Taking Of Grapes From California Vineyard.

Fresno, Cal.—A religious grape thief defended his thefts when he was taken to the fence of C. A. Parker, a vineyardist, a quotation from the Bible as follows:

"When thou comest into thy neighbor's vineyard, then thou mayest eat grapes thy fill at thine own pleasure; but thou shalt not put any in thy vessel."

TUG OF WAR ON EASTERN FRONT

Battles Raging From Riga to the Galician Border.

RUSSIANS CLAIM SUCCESS

Germans' Big Effort Expected To Be Made Against Vilna and Dvinsk. Serious Engagements In Progress In That Direction.

London.—There is still no sign of waning in the battles which are being fought along the eastern front that now runs almost directly north and south from Riga to the Roumanian frontier. From Riga southward to the Galician border the Germans and Austrians, who are continually receiving reinforcements and supplies of munitions by railway and river, are endeavoring to force their way to the Dvina and the main trunk of the important railway lines.

The Russians continue their offensive and, according to their accounts, with excellent results. The Austro-German offensive is making slow but steady headway, particularly along the road to Slonim and Pinsk. Elsewhere the German official reports daily recount the capture of a few thousand prisoners with machine guns.

Next Big Movement.

The Germans' big effort, however, it is expected, will be made against Vilna and Dvinsk, westward of which town heavy engagements are being fought. Having reached the Dvina at Friedrichstadt and driven the Russians across the river the Germans are in a better position to advance on Dvinsk, as there is no danger of any outflanking movement. The slowness of the operations probably is due largely to the condition of the country and the heavy roads.

Every day's delay is giving the Russians a breathing space and enables them to make preparations for greater resistance on chosen lines protected by marshes and swollen rivers.

The Russians are increasing their activities in the Caucasus, and it is believed that the arrival of Grand Duke Nicholas will be the signal for more important operations, which will lessen the burden of the Allies who are trying to force the Dardanelles. No report has been received from the latter front for upward of a week from the Allies, although it is apparent from the Turkish reports that there has been a considerable amount of fighting. An optimistic rumor, however, is again afloat, probably due to the statement recently issued by Lord Robert Cecil, under-secretary for foreign affairs, that the Allies are not far from a great success.

On the West Front.

There has been little or no cessation of the artillery engagements on the western front. A few isolated attacks by German infantry have taken place, but, according to Paris, have been repulsed, and there have been further air raids and much bomb throwing.

"To the north of Arras, in the sector of Neuville, the struggle was continued by a cannonade on both sides, and the throwing of grenades. There was a bombardment of the most violent character to the south of the Scarpe, in the region of Roie, and to the north of the Aisne, between Paisy and Craonneville.

"A new attack by the enemy against our advance posts at Sapignoul was repulsed, like those which preceded it.

"To the south of Leintrey our artillery operated effectively against the positions of the enemy. An assault undertaken by the Germans was immediately checked by our artillery and infantry fire.

"There is nothing to report from the rest of the front.

"Enemy aeroplanes dropped a few bombs yesterday on Compiègne. Our aeroplanes bombarded effectively aeroplane sheds and hangars of the Germans at Brayelle."

DUMBA ASKS RECALL.

He Urges Austrian Government To Summon Him Home.

Washington.—What appears to be the most valuable fruit tree in the world stands at Whittier, in Los Angeles county, Cal. It is an avocado (alligator pear), and is insured against wind and fire by Lloyds, of London, to the amount of \$30,000. The value of this tree arises from the great value of its product. This tree last year yielded 3,000 pears, which averaged to the owner 50 cents each. It also produced \$1,500 worth of bud wood, making a total production for the year of \$3,000.

BUBONIC PLAGUE IN U. S.

Experts On Hand To Prevent Spread At New Orleans.

Washington.—Confirmation of reports that a case of true bubonic plague had been discovered at New Orleans was announced by the Public Health Service officials here do not once to the service experts to take every precaution to prevent its spread. Health Service officials here do not fear an epidemic will result at New Orleans.

1,200 WILL GET SALARY RAISES.

Empire Steel and Iron Co. Announces General Increase.

Allentown, Pa.—It was announced at the offices of the Empire Steel and Iron Company that beginning October 1 the wages of all its employees would be raised. About 1,200 workers will be affected. The company has plants in Washington, N. J.; Mount Hope, N. J., and Topton, Macungie and Catasqua, Pa. The new scale of wages, it was said, will be the highest in the company's history.

WAR SIDELIGHTS



BERLIN GETS U. S. VIEWS

Bernstorff Cables Home After Talk With Lansing.

DISAVOWAL INSISTED UPON

Reparation For Americans Lost Also Demanded—Evidence Sent To Berlin—U. S. Ready To Decide.

Washington.—Conferences between President Wilson and Secretary Lansing and between Secretary Lansing and Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, brought the situation growing out of German submarine activities to the following status:

1. The German Ambassador has been furnished with the evidence of officers and survivors of the Arabic, all agreeing that the liner was proceeding peacefully when torpedoed without warning, and has been advised that the United States desires a disavowal of the attack and reparation for the American lives lost.

2. The evidence will be sent by Count von Bernstorff to the Berlin Foreign Office, to which it has not been available before, and probably 10 days will elapse before Berlin can be heard from. In some quarters it is believed possible that the Foreign Office, upon examining the evidence, may change its position and disavow the action of the submarine commander, who, it was claimed in the last note, sunk the liner because he thought she was about to attack him.

3. The United States has all information on the case as it now stands at hand and is ready to decide upon its course, but action may be delayed until Count von Bernstorff has had time to exchange communications with his government.

4. While the United States will not consent to arbitration of a principle or of a question involving the safety of American lives, it has accepted Germany's assurances that peaceful liners will not be torpedoed without warning, and if Germany desires to arbitrate the amount of indemnity, the question of whether the Arabic actually attempted to attack the submarine or whether her actions justified the submarine commander in believing the ship was about to be attacked, that probably would be agreed to.

The President and Secretary Lansing were in ready for nearly an hour, and later Count von Bernstorff spent half an hour with the Secretary. No announcements were made. It was said in well-informed circles, however, that although the American Government was not pleased with the Arabic note, the situation was considered far from hopeless.

INSURES TREE FOR \$30,000.

Alligator Pear Variety Yields Profit Of \$3,000 a Year.

Washington.—What appears to be the most valuable fruit tree in the world stands at Whittier, in Los Angeles county, Cal. It is an avocado (alligator pear), and is insured against wind and fire by Lloyds, of London, to the amount of \$30,000. The value of this tree arises from the great value of its product. This tree last year yielded 3,000 pears, which averaged to the owner 50 cents each. It also produced \$1,500 worth of bud wood, making a total production for the year of \$3,000.

18 MONTHS STAHL'S SENTENCE.

German Who Admitted Lying About Lusitania Goes To Atlanta.

New York.—Gustav Stahl, the German reservist who swore he saw four guns on the Lusitania just before she sailed from here on her last trip, but later admitted his affidavit was false and entered a plea of guilty to perjury, was sentenced by Federal Judge Hough to 18 months imprisonment in the Federal prison at Atlanta and to pay a fine of \$1.

KILL TWO U. S. TROOPERS.

Mexicans Attack Cavalry Patrol In Texas At Dawn.

Brownsville, Texas.—Two American soldiers lost their lives in a carefully planned attack by Mexicans on the camp of a patrol of the Third Cavalry near Santa Maria, Texas. Private Anthony Craft, of Detroit, Mich., was shot through the head and died before the fight was over, and Trumpeter Harold T. Forney, of Watertown, N. Y., was shot through the abdomen and expired several hours later.

WAR MONSTERS FOR UNITED STATES

Battleships Will Be 634 Feet In Length Over All.

NEW TORPEDO PROTECTION

Fighting Ships Will Cost More Than \$15,000,000 Exclusive Of Armor And Guns—Represent The Latest Ideas.

Washington.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels signed the contract plans for battleships Nos. 43 and 44. The names have not yet been announced.

At the same time the Secretary gave out some of the details of the new battleships as agreed upon by the construction experts of the navy. Special provision will be made against torpedo attacks. The limit of the cost for each ship, exclusive of armor and armament, is \$7,800,000. The Secretary's announcement says:

"The vessels represent the latest ideas in the development of United States battleship design. Due weight has been given to lessons learned from the European war to date, special provision being made against torpedo attack.

"The plans contemplate ships of the following dimensions: Length over all, 624 feet; length between perpendiculars, 600 feet; breadth, extreme, 97 feet 8 inches; draft, 30 feet; speed, 20½ knots; displacement, about 32,000 tons.

"The armament will include a main battery of twelve 14-inch guns, four submerged torpedo tubes and a torpedo defense battery of twenty-two 5-inch rapid-fire guns.

"In addition to the above, the vessels will carry four 3-inch anti-aircraft guns, together with the usual number of auxiliary weapons of smaller calibre. These vessels will be heavily armored, in accordance with the latest ideas regarding distribution, thickness, etc., and will be propelled by turbine machinery. The boilers will be oil burners of the water-tube type.

RELIEF SHIP REPORTED SUNK.

Committee Investigating Alleged Torpedoing Of Steamer.

London.—A dispatch to Reuters' Telegram Company from Muiden, Holland, says: "The steamer Pomona reports that it witnessed the sinking of a British steamer which was flying the signals of the Belgian Relief Committee. Ten of the crew of the steamer were rescued by steam trawlers."

The staff of Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the American Belgium Relief Committee, is investigating the report, but has not been able as yet to confirm whether one of the commission's steamers has been sunk.

"BIG TIM" DIED MILLIONAIRE.

Left No Records and Relied Almost Entirely On Memory.

New York.—"Big Tim" Sullivan, political leader and former Congressman, who was found dead under mysterious circumstances in 1913, left an estate of approximately \$1,001,277, according to a report filed by William B. Ellison, his receiver. The East Side politician left no books, vouchers or other records from which a computation could be made, relying almost exclusively on his own memory, which failed him at the last.

\$1,600 PAID FOR BERKSHIRE HOG.

Animal Raised By Delaware Station Brings Record Price.

Wilmington, Del.—A prize Berkshire hog, raised by the Delaware College experimental farm at Newark, and known as Duke of Sussex VI, No. 159-088, was sold for \$1,600 cash, the world's record price for a registered porker. The animal was bought by C. H. Carter, of West Chester, Pa. It will be used for breeding.

SNAKE ATTACKS CHARMER.

Stampede At Coney Island Show—Detectives Kill Reptile.

New York.—A 14-foot snake caused a panic in an exhibition on the Bowery, Coney Island, by attacking the "charmer," Edward Reisan, 23 years old, 1437 Boston road. There was a wild scramble for exits as the reptile wound around Reisan and bit his hand. Detectives Ryan and Lague belabored the snake until it released Reisan. It darted at Ryan, but Lague knocked it senseless. It was then killed.

SITUATION AGAIN BECOMING GRAVE

German Military Attache's Letter Offensive to U. S.

ARABIC NOTE RENEWS CRISIS

Consul-General Also Slated To Go. Diplomatic House Cleaning May Result In Ousting Von Bernstorff.

Washington.—President Wilson's request for the recall of the Austrian Ambassador, Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, has broadened into a situation involving Capt. Franz von Pappen, the military attache of the German embassy; Alexander Nuber von Persek, the Austrian Consul-General in New York, and possibly Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador.

The official view is that the Ambassador, although technically involved, is not so seriously concerned as the military attache or the Consul-General. It is not unlikely that both of the latter may be recalled or dismissed from the country.

Criticized U. S. Officials.

Captain von Pappen is involved in the Dumba case because he forwarded by James F. J. Archibald, the American correspondent, traveling under an American passport, a personal letter in which he made offensive statements about American officials. Moreover, Ambassador Dumba's letter to the Vienna Foreign Office, found on Archibald, mentioned von Pappen as having approved what the State Department in its note to the Austro-Hungarian Government characterized as a conspiracy to cripple the legitimate industries of the United States. Consul-General Nuber is drawn into the case because the Dumba letter disclosed that he was connected with the strike plan.

Editor's Case Considered.

High officials indicated that the Government would take steps of some kind against the editor of a Hungarian newspaper in this country from whom a memorandum was inclosed in the Dumba letter outlining carefully prepared plans for putting into effect the scheme for handicapping munitions plants.

Count von Bernstorff is involved technically because Archibald carried a letter for him, but as it was a copy of a statement previously made to the Ambassador by Secretary Lansing, wholly of an innocuous character, officials do not regard the German Ambassador's status in the affair as approaching that of his military attache or the Austrian Consul-General.

Waiting On Vienna.

It is quite probable that until the Vienna Foreign Office replies to the request for the withdrawal of Dr. Dumba nothing further will be done in his case, nor in the cases of von Pappen or Nuber. If the receipt of documentary evidence bears out the information now in the hands of the State Department, officials would not be surprised to see both men withdrawn by their home Government or, as a final resort, dismissed from the country.

BERLIN'S ARABIC NOTE IS DISAPPOINTING

Defense Of U-Boat Comes As a Shock. Regarded As Repudiation Of Von Bernstorff's Pledge To United States.

Washington.—The sinking of the Arabic by a German submarine looms up again as an incident which still may be denounced by this Government as a "deliberately unfriendly act."

Germany's disappointing and unsatisfactory explanation of the torpedoing of the liner after Count von Bernstorff had given assurances that full satisfaction would be given if it was established that a German submarine sank the ship has strained this country's friendly relations with Germany more toward the breaking point than ever before, in the belief of official Washington.

Second Note Rumored.

Hopes that the submarine crisis had been safely passed and that a break between Germany and the United States had been avoided were displaced by misgivings. Talk of the possibility of breaking diplomatic relations was heard again, although this time it involved both the central powers, on the theory that Austria, after having her Ambassador practically dismissed from the country, might stand with her ally in relations with the United States.

TO START SHIP LINE TO SPAIN.

American Interests Backed By King Alfonso In Enterprise.

Madrid, Spain, via Paris.—An announcement is made here that a new steamship line between Spain and the United States is to be established. The steamers will ply directly between Vigo and New York. It is said King Alfonso will give his support to the enterprise and that it has also received influential backing in New York.

CHURCH JANITOR EXECUTED.

Murdered Ten-Year-Old Girl In Basement Of Church.

Sacramento, Cal.—David Fountain, a church janitor, was hanged at Folsom prison for the murder of ten-year-old Margaret Milling in the basement of the German Lutheran Church here on December 5, 1914. Fountain had served terms in the Iowa State penitentiary, and the Cherry Hill, Pa., penitentiary.

Spain has 3,560,000 acres of olives.

Unofficial reports that a second note had been started from the Berlin Foreign Office for Washington furnished about the only basis of optimism in official quarters, so far as the submarine controversy was concerned. There was no official intimation that another communication was on the way, but the American reply to the note on the Arabic probably will be delayed until officials can learn whether to expect anything additional from Berlin.

Sharp Reply Expected.

It may be stated, however, that if nothing comes in the nature of a modification of Germany's explanation an American note will reach Berlin which will set forth the views of the United States in a brief and unmistakable manner.

Germany's declaration that, while she regrets the loss of Americans, she recognizes no liability for indemnity, even if the submarine commander was mistaken in believing the Arabic was about to attack him, and practically offering to arbitrate the principle, is regarded in official circles as leaving the whole submarine question practically where it was left by the Berlin Government's unresponsive attitude toward the Lusitania negotiations and in remarkable contravention of the favorable view which State Department officials had been led to take by the statements of the German Ambassador.

MEXICAN POLICY CHANGED.

Carranza Growing In Favor With Pan-American Conference.

Washington.—Inasmuch as Ambassador Naon, of Argentina, one of the principal members of the Pan-American Conference that submitted peace parley proposals to prominent Mexican military and civilian leaders, is scheduled to sail for home Wednesday on leave of absence, it is understood that the conference will be reconvened in this city Tuesday. As military conditions in Mexico have materially changed since the conference met last, it is not improbable that a new policy may be adopted at the coming session.

Secretary Lansing said that he has not yet issued the call for the conference, but this is a detail that may be quickly attended to. All of the diplomats interested are within a few hours of Washington. The Secretary also stated that he had not had the time to take up Carranza's reply to the communication of the conference.

CARRANZA REJECTS PLAN.

Refuses To Acquiesce In Pan-American Peace Proposal.

Vera Cruz.—Gen. Venustiano Carranza, first chief of the Constitutionalist party, has declined to acquiesce in the invitation of the diplomatic representatives of the United States and the Latin-American countries that he join the leaders of the various factions in Mexico in an endeavor to bring about peace.

The reply of General Carranza, which was handed to John R. Silliman, President Wilson's representative in Mexico, said that General Carranza could not consent that the interior affairs of the republic be handled by mediation or by the initiative of any foreign government.

In the reply it is asserted that if Carranza were to enter the proposed conference "he would impair profoundly the independence of the republic and would establish the precedent of foreign interference in the determination of its interior affairs."

WILL PROSECUTE ARCHIBALD.

President Wilson Orders Department Of Justice To Act.

Washington.—President Wilson has issued orders to the Department of Justice to prosecute James F. J. Archibald, the American correspondent who carried the now famous Dr. Dumba letter, to the full extent of the law. The President, it is learned, has become aroused over the Archibald situation and is determined to make an example of him. He desires that Archibald be sent to prison if the law provides such a penalty, it is understood. He believes that in this way the using of American citizens and American passports by foreign governments in carrying out their military schemes will be effectually stopped.

BATTLE FOUGHT IN ADRIATIC.

Austrian Torpedo Boat Badly Damaged, Says Rome.

Rome, via Paris.—A battle between Italian and Austrian naval forces, the former assisted by a French submarine, occurred on Thursday in the Adriatic Sea. The Ministry of Marine announced that one Austrian torpedo boat had been seriously damaged. The statement follows: "The French submarine Papin, assisted by our naval force, torpedoed on September 9, in the Adriatic near Cape Planka, a group of Austrian torpedo boats, one of which was damaged seriously."

250 LOCOMOTIVES FOR RUSSIA.

American Engineers Sail For Archangel To Assemble Them.

New York.—The Russian-American liner Dwinsk sailed for Archangel with 408 passengers and 8,000 tons of cargo. Among the passengers on board were three engineers from the Baldwin Locomotive Works, who will superintend the assembling of 250 locomotives to be used on the new Petrograd-Kola Railroad.

LOVE in a HURRY

by GLETT BURGESS
ILLUSTRATED by RAY WALTERS

SYNOPSIS.

Hall Bonlatte, artist-photographer, prepares for the day's work in his studio. Flodie Fisher, his assistant, reminds him of a party he is to give in the studio that night. Mr. Doremus, attorney, calls and informs Hall that his Uncle John's will has left him \$4,000.00 on condition that he marry before his twenty-eighth birthday, which begins at midnight that night. Mrs. Renna Royalty calls at the studio. Hall asks her to marry him. She agrees to give him an answer at the party that night. Miss Carolyn Dallys calls. Hall proposes to her. She agrees to give him an answer at the party that night. Hall tries to rush her into an immediate marriage. She, too, defers her answer until the evening. Flodie tries to show Hall a certain way out of the mixup, but he is obtuse. Jonas Hassingbury, her to-be-millions-in-case Hall fails to marry on time, plots with Flodie to block Hall's marriage to any of the three women before midnight. Flodie arranges to have the three meet at the studio as if by chance. At that meeting Flodie uses her own foil adroitly. Hall comes in. Alfred, who brings in the newspaper with the story of the queer legacy. The ladies' alliance to humiliate Hall dissolves. Flodie tries to plan for the \$4,000.00 prize. Successive telephone messages from the three ladies inform Hall that he is to be married by three. Desperate, he asks Flodie to save him from the three-hour dilemma by marrying him. She refuses and goes with Alfred, who has long been a humble suitor, to get a marriage license. Jonas arrives for the party.

CHAPTER XI—Continued.

Hall's reception of him was polite without being over-cordial. The two cousins did not often meet; they had little in common, and they disliked each other thoroughly.

"Well, Jonas, been having a good time in New York?"

"Oh, well, so-so." His eyes twinkled. "Not so good as I expect to have a little later, though." He winked elaborately at Flodie.

"Oh, I see. Meaning that money, I presume."

"That's right! Can't blame me for takin' an interest in it, can ye? Four millions don't walk into my pocket every night, my boy!" He slapped Hall cordially on the shoulder.

Hall was angry. "You seem to be pretty sure of it."

Jonas placidly shook his head in sorrow at this exhibition of temper. "Now, Hall, ye want to take this in a Christian spirit, my boy. I can see it'll be all for the best. Remember that gold is but dross—"

Hall whirled on him. "Shut up, will you? By jove, if you weren't in my own house, I'd kick you down-stairs!" And with that, he flung impetuously out of the room.

Jonas' sour glance followed him. "Feesh, ain't he? How be ye gettin' along?" he asked anxiously, in an undertone, of Flodie. "Anything happened?"

"Well, I should say!" said Flodie. "You ought to have seen the show. But we're not out of the woods, yet. Still, I think that if I have time and luck, I can put it through."

"Ye can? By whillikens, that's fine! Good for you! Well, we ought to know pretty soon now." He looked up at the clock. "Only, let's see—an hour and thirty—" He stopped, staring at the clock, then, with a puzzled face, drew his own big watch from his pocket, and compared it with the clock. "Say!" He turned eagerly to Flodie.

"Hush!" cried Flodie, and laid her finger on her lip.

Jonas' expression grew crafty. Then he grinned. "Oh, I see! Got a little scheme fixed up, eh?" He walked to the couch and sat down, beckoning her. "Say, jest set down, won't ye, and let me know how things stand."

Flodie demurely took a seat beside him.

"Then they ain't no danger of any o' them three women gittin' him, is they?"

"Why," said Flodie, "not if we can manage to keep them away from him. It ain't so easy as it looks. Those women are getting desperate, now, and you've got to help me fool them."

"Me? How? What can I do?"

"Why, if one of them gets him, you've got to just jump in, and break it up in a hurry. Don't let her get a word in edgewise, if you can help it. Fall on the floor, smash a window—anything! It doesn't matter what they think."

"By jimmies, I'll do it, you bet!" cried Jonas. "One thing I do know: How to handle women!"

"There's millions in it, Mr. Hassingbury!"

"And I'm the feller what's goin' to give 'em!" He seized Flodie's hand before she could protest, and shook it energetically. "Say, miss, you're a little wonder! Think of your doin' all that just on my account—you're a friend worth havin', d'you know it?"

"It was nice of me, wasn't it?" Flodie replied modestly, turning away to bite her lip.

Jonas hitched his chair closer. "Why, I been a-thinkin' of it over to-day, and I got a proposition I've decided to make to ye. If I get this here money, and it looks now like I should, what d'ye say to we two hitchin' up together?"

Flodie jumped up suddenly. "Now, hold on, miss!" Jonas exclaimed, and stretched forth his long arm in exhortation. "You hear me out first. I've kind o' took a notion to ye, and

I'm willin' to try it, if you be. I don't see where I could do better, and you'd git a good man if you got me, miss, if I do say it!"

"Thank you kindly," said Flodie, "but I don't really know what in the world I'd do with you if I got you."

Jonas stared at her as if she were raving. "You don't know what you're talkin' about! Don't you realize if you marry me you'll get four million dollars? Lord, any other gal would just jump at the chance to have the spendin' o' that money!"

"Let 'em jump!" said Flodie. "That's my advice, Mr. Hassingbury; you take a good jumper. And I want to give you a tip—" She went up to him and took him confidentially by the lapel of his coat. "There'll be three women here tonight, and all of 'em can jump like grasshoppers. Once they find out you have money, and they'll jump at the chance, you see! They'll jump all over you!"

Before the astonished Jonas could reply, Alfred opened the door to a lady gorgeously arrayed in blue. Flodie gave one look at her, then whispered: "There's the first one of 'em now! Miss Gale." Then she stepped forward, sniffing frangipani scornfully, and welcomed Rosamund.

An elaborate, painstaking picture of feminine frippery was Rosamund Gale. She came in as if making a stage entrance. Something was to happen tonight. Rosamund was on the war-path.

She barely acknowledged Flodie's greeting, or Jonas' presence, but cast a hasty anxious glance about; then, seeing no women, seemed to breathe freer. "Where's Hall?" she asked almost immediately.

"Oh, somewhere about. In with the musicians probably." Flodie turned to Jonas. "Mr. Hassingbury, Miss Gale!"

Jonas bent over her. "Why, now, they's a lot o' Gales down to Branford, where I live. I wonder if you—"

"Well, Hall to hurry please!" cried Rosamund to Flodie. Flodie started off, smiling, but Rosamund caught at her arm and held her. "Wait a minute, though! Miss Fisher, listen! Has anything—anything important happened?"

"What d'you mean?"

"Oh, I mean—well, nothing exciting, has it?"

Flodie reflected. "Why, I'm afraid Alfred has spilled some salad on his new dress suit, Miss Gale, if that's what you mean?"

Rosamund did not condescend to answer. She left haughtily and passed hurriedly into the dressing room and divested herself of her wraps. Jonas had but time to remark to Flodie, "So she's one of 'em, is she? Pretty gal, by jimmies!" when she was out again, and without noticing them, had gone to the door of the reception room, and looked in, scowling.

Here, the rugs were all up and the floor waxed for dancing. Three musicians were scraping and tuning their instruments. Hall Bonlatte was in a corner, arranging a vase of flowers. Rosamund darted in and swam up to him. No scowl now; she was a different creature, smiling, radiant, angelic, sailing on an air of gladness. She seized Hall's hand excitedly.

"Oh, Hall," she exclaimed dramatically, "na's perfectly delighted! It's all right, and you needn't worry a moment longer! Aren't you glad?" She hung on him fondly as if she expected him to embrace her.

Hall had turned white. Rosamund's beauty had instantly disarmed him. He could no more have said the brutal things he had contemplated than he could have struck a child. Weakly, he prostrated, fumbling her hand.

"Really?" he managed to say. "Jove! That's fine!"

"Well, why don't you kiss me, Hall?" Rosamund's eyes were on the door, watching anxiously for interruptions. Flodie gasped in.

Hall looked over his shoulder, embarrassed. "Oh, these musicians—I don't want them to—say, wait till we can be alone!"

She stared at him in annoyed surprise, then gave another irritated glance at the door. The sound of women's voices goaded her on. "Non-sense! Why, I intend to announce our engagement immediately."

Terror-stricken, Hall exclaimed, "Oh, no, that won't do at all, Rosamund, really! We'll have to wait a little while—not tonight, anyway!"

"Why, that's half the fun of being engaged—talking about it!" Then, after another quick look toward the office, she gazed up at him and pressed his hand. "We are engaged, aren't we, Hall?"

"Oh, yes—certainly! Only—"

Rosamund had an instant of triumph and relief. It was all right, then. She tossed her head as if in secret revolt; she would have her own way, see if she didn't! "Well," she said coldly, "I'll wait a while, if you insist. Only, I should think you might look happier about it. You act so funny!"

He was saved from having to reply by Jonas Hassingbury, who, glimpsing the encounter, and impelled by Flodie, had plunged boldly forward to the rescue.

calcareous rocks. This certainly was a more honorable mission than to scare people in later days into the use of special drinking cups and to set up great government bulwarks to resist their imaginary fury. The microbe was formerly an honorable and useful citizen, but now he has fallen from his high estate.

Guest Thought He Had 'Em. A clerk at the hotel said the snake belonged to a vaudeville performer whose room was directly above that of McGee's.

A shock which necessitated calling a physician when he found a six-foot "Georgia bull" snake crawling about his room in a local hotel.

Thinking a friend was playing a joke on him, McGee grabbed the snake, when the reptile began to show fight and put up a hard battle. Clerks and attaches of the hotel came to his rescue.

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"Say," he began pointblank to Rosamund, "be you any relation to Abijah Gale? I believe his mother was a Nettleton."

Rosamund glared, and Hall, seizing the happy chance, had already begun to edge off, with a mumbled something about duties and guests. People had, in truth, begun to arrive, and the place was filling rapidly. The musicians had begun to play; Flodie looked in, with a distressed face, and beckoned. Still Rosamund held him by the sleeve.

Jonas fired again. "Ain't never been down Branford way, have ye? Say, you ought to run down to our village some time, miss, and git a mess o' clams. We got some first-class lobsters down home. Know it?"

Rosamund turned the full glory of her gaze upon him. "Oh, yes," she said sweetly, "I can easily believe that!"

But alas for her irony! This indulgence had cost her her prey. Hall was already across the room, and Jonas clung like a leech. She could not, with all her insolence, detach him.

CHAPTER XII.

Guests were coming in bunches, now, and kept Hall so busy for half an hour that he had no time to plan how he should escape from the other two women with whom he must inevitably have matrimonial converse.

So far, he was not particularly anxious. Rosamund he thought he could dispose of somehow, putting her off till Flodie should change her mind; and from Carolyn Dallys and Mrs. Royalty he feared little. He would trust, at any rate, to the inspiration of the moment. With four millions—and Flodie—he didn't much care what they thought of him. It was a candid trick, perhaps, but—four millions! The end would have to justify the means.

So, handsome and elegant and popular, witty and well-bred, he laughed and gossiped with his guests, started the dancing, introduced one to another, showed his color prints, and between times, watched the mousy girl in white who had so suddenly assumed an extraordinary importance in his life.

Flodie, merely bowed to and patronized by most of the guests, had discovered an unexpected friend in Mr. Doremus. He, finding her his only acquaintance, had stuck to her like a burr. Flodie liked him. At a one-step he could not cut much of a figure, but seated in the office with Flodie, where she could keep an eye on Alfred and the caterer, it was not long before she felt impelled to make him her ally.

With all his elephantine wit and his manners of the old school, Mr. Doremus treated her in a jocular, fatherly, indulgent way that inspired her trust. And, that evening, Flodie had dire need of a coadjutor. She began to

from chiffon, though anything as thin as net or China silk will answer. You take a length of wash ribbon, an inch or so wide, the circumference of the bust of the wearer-to-be. This supports a wide strip of fabric gathered several times, the first with a heading. Each row of gathers is sewed down to the ribbon. The lower edge of the fabric strip is gathered once and secured to a belt of ribbon two inches wide.

This is just the kind of cover the very slender girl should wear underneath her empire frocks or baby waist effects. It suggests only the much-desired natural fullness, the material being so very soft. Very narrow ribbon straps support this camisole.

Cheap Dust Caps. There is no excuse for getting the hair dusty. For print caps can be bought, in pretty designs in pink or violet and white, for 12 cents each. These are really pretty caps, with an elastic to keep them snug at the back, and a standing ruche-like trim about the face. They are useful not only for sweeping and dusting, but for cooking.

They keep any possible dust from the hair safely out of the way and they also keep the odors of cooking from entering the hair—where they would cling tenaciously.

When Traveling. Dust is inevitable with travel by train, and as it is not always possible to obtain the means of a face bath, and if left on long the dust will seriously hurt the skin, the face should

Distilleries on Old Farms. On all the old farms in the United States there was a little distillery, though on some farms it was not so little, just as there was an icehouse and a smokehouse, where the peaches and apples and grapes could be distilled into fruit brandy.

Not Generally Understood. There is nothing impossible about a white blackbird or a brown black bear. In this connection "black" means a variety, not a color. The Yellow sea is not yellow, and the White mountains are not white.

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PRETTY CORSET COVER

LATEST MODEL IS NOT AT ALL HARD TO MAKE.

Flesh-Colored Crepe de Chine Recommended for the Garment Illustrated, Which is One of the Best That Has Been Devised.

A girl cannot have too many dainty corset covers in the summer time, when the waists are so thin as to be almost transparent. The latest model is one requiring so little time or skill in making that the girl who knows how to sew will not hesitate to make at least half a dozen.

The camisole illustrated is a flesh-colored crepe de chine, embroidered in self color and trimmed with narrow cluny lace, but any thin material in a delicate shade may be used, as mull, chiffon cloth, nainsook, all-over shadow lace, net in white or flesh color, China and India silks.

A strip of material 36 inches long and 18 to 20 inches wide will make one cover. The latter width is for a stout figure. A very tall person might use a yard and an eighth for the length, but one yard will be enough for the average woman. The material is doubled, laid flat, and a crescent taken out at the fold, creating an oval opening for the head to pass through.

A second crescent is taken out at the raw edges, and the ends turned up to form a hem. The long ends are finished with a narrow hem and trimmed to suit the sewer's fancy; also the neck.

A full of lace is a pretty finish, with baby ribbon run through eyelets an inch or so below. If one can embroider, the front of the cover may be lightly decorated.

Lastly, the hems are run through with an elastic fitted at the ends with hooks and eyes or snappers.

The camisole is slipped over the head and the elastic brought to the front from the back. Then the front elastic is taken around to the back and closed there in like fashion to the front. A simple cover of China silk at 50 cents a yard, 36 inches wide, could be made in an hour at a cost of 25 cents. Val edging to trim, if desired, would come to about 20 cents, at five cents a yard.

Another pretty model that the very thin girl would like because it is such a fluffy affair is made preferably

from chiffon, though anything as thin as net or China silk will answer. You take a length of wash ribbon, an inch or so wide, the circumference of the bust of the wearer-to-be. This supports a wide strip of fabric gathered several times, the first with a heading. Each row of gathers is sewed down to the ribbon. The lower edge of the fabric strip is gathered once and secured to a belt of ribbon two inches wide.

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FUTURIST SKIRT



The critic that said the futurist and ouist schools of art would in no way affect our normal life, has another thought coming. Miss Violet King, one of the most prominent of the younger set at Newport, where this picture was taken, has originated and is wearing this multi-colored "futurist" skirt. It seems as if this novel design will take with her friends, from whom it will gradually spread into popular favor with the gentler sex. Miss King did not volunteer to make public the theme which the design was supposed to depict, but an artist who happened to pass remarked that it was an inspiration for a cubist painting he was then planning.

be cleaned at least twice a day with cold cream and a little of the wash carried along. For the last benzoin will be found excellent, a teaspoonful of this in half a cupful of water supplying quite a good face bath. Pour the diluted benzoin on a soft bit of rag and go over all the face with wiping movement, doing this after the skin has been first cleansed with cold cream. After the face has dried, powder as usual.

In place of the benzoin it is possible to employ orange-flower water or alcohol—or any good cologne or toilet water—for taking off the grease after the cream cleansing, or even for the soil itself, but it is never wise to use too much of any of these things, as they scorch the skin after awhile.

Ernest A. Toadvine, Clerk of the Circuit Court for Wicomico county and candidate for re-nomination by the Democrats in Tuesday's primary, dropped dead Monday morning. He had been in failing health recently, but his condition was not considered serious. Mr. Toadvine was among the best-known men in Wicomico county. He had been connected with the Clerk's office for 37 years.

J. D. Eader, of Hagerstown, and J. N. Hepler and C. W. Reid, of Waynesboro, will make application for a charter for the Waynesboro Knitting Company, which will be organized for the manufacture and sale of knit and woven goods in Waynesboro. The promoters have purchased the knitting mill owned by J. C. Roulette & Sons, Hagerstown.

William Porter, 40 years old, of Weverton, was struck by a Baltimore and Ohio Railroad train and killed as he was walking home from Knoxville. His body was found by a watchman at the Knoxville crossing. Surviving are his widow, three children and several brothers and sisters.

A Sheriff's jury found Mrs. Mary Jane Reeder, colored, aged 91, of Hagerstown, insane and incapable of taking charge of her estate worth \$30,000. Proceedings were instituted by relatives to have a committee appointed by Court to take charge of her property.

The four-year-old son of Lawrence Richardson, of Federal Hill, met with a serious accident when he fell under a wagon which passed over his face, crushing the jaw bone. He was taken to a local hospital.

Philip Vallina had his collarbone broken when a truck of the Cambridge Fruit Company turned turtle on the East New Market road. Walter Hackett was thrown clear of the machine.

William Ray, telephone lineman for the Bell Telephone Company, Chestertown, sustained two broken ribs and other injuries as a result of an automobile collision on the State Road.

Robbers forced an entrance into the store of Philip Bissinger, colored, and carried off several hundred dollars' worth of goods. The cash drawer was also broken and robbed.

Miss Bessie Fullmer, for several years resident nurse at Tome Institute, Port Deposit, has resigned to accept a similar position in Rochester, Minn.

The public schools of Hagerstown reopened with 3,540 pupils enrolled. The male high schools have 211 students and Principal John D. Zentmeyer has trouble to find accommodations.

West Nottingham Academy, oldest preparatory school in the State, opened Tuesday with Professor W. L. Grate, formerly of the Western Maryland College, as head instructor.

In a runaway accident at Conowingo, Mrs. Margaret Dun was thrown from her carriage and several ribs broken.

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MORE GERMAN "KULTUR"

Last night's was the fourth Zeppelin raid on England within six days. On Tuesday night of last week the raiders visited the east coast, killing seventeen persons and wounding forty-six. Most of the dead and injured were women and children. On Wednesday evening Zeppelins dropped bombs on London apparently in the heart of the city, killing twenty persons and wounding eighty-six. —E.

FOUR murderous airship raids in six days on sleeping women and children! Tuesday night's raid killed 17 and wounded 46—"most of the dead and injured were women and children." To find deeds of horror and savagery to match these bloody assassinations of innocent helpless women and babes by German airships, one has to turn to the frightful pages of barbaric wars many centuries ago or to accounts of the massacres by savage Indians of the early settlers of America.

But Germany does not blush at these awful acts, not indeed, she glories in them as illustrations of the new religion it is her privilege to impose on mankind—her "Kultur"! By her long course of perfidy and brutality Germany has alienated the friendship and respect of every nation in the whole Christian world today, saving only her half-civilized, but scarcely so barbarous ally, the Turk. Even Germany's other ally, Austria, is opposed to and ashamed of these brutal under-sea and over head assassinations of innocent non-combatants. And well she may be, for they are at one inhuman and senseless since they do not in a military sense affect the issue—unless, indeed, adversely, by arousing the stupid English out of their apathy.

This method of sheer frightfulness, of killing indiscriminately men women and children, peaceful citizens in their houses and in their beds, not soldiers in field or fort, has never been used by any civilized nation since the Christian era. It is to the eternal disgrace of Germany that in her she has deliberately adopted the cruel practices of naked savages. Why, even the German warrior Hermann who with his barbaric hordes in the Teutoburg, Forest A. D. 9, overthrew the Roman general Varus and his legions, would have scorned to descend to such cowardly tactics as killing defenceless women and babes! Again, we say, only the sheer savage redman, with scalping knife and tomahawk in hand ever commits bloody deeds like these.

It is to the enduring honor of France and England that her aviators, though more numerous and far more skillful and daring than these sneaking night assassins, the Zeppelins, have never made bloody reprisals, their attacks having been only made upon forts, garrisons, arsenals, manufactures of war munitions etc. But if it be true, as claimed, that huge sleeping London is powerless in the night to protect her citizens from these deadly assaults, then will the English aviators be justified if in mere self-defence they give German cities a taste of the same barbaric medicine that German Zeppelins have for a whole year been visiting upon French, English and Belgian towns and cities.

This is the only argument that will reach these ferocious Teutons who in this unprecedented war have committed every atrocity and cruelty. When sleeping German mothers with babes at their breasts are awakened and slain by these horrible midnight bombs now so familiar to English, French and Belgian mothers and babes, from Zeppelin attacks it is barely possible the fearful brutality of it all may be appreciated by the Germans themselves.

GERMAN SPIES

"New York, Sept. 8.—Gustave Stahl, a German reservist, indicted in connection with an affidavit made by him setting forth that he saw four guns mounted on the decks of the Lusitania just before that steamer's ill-fated voyage, today pleaded guilty to the charge of perjury before Judge Hough, in United States District Court, and was remanded to the Tombs until tomorrow, when sentence will be imposed. —E."

At least one of the hundreds of German spies and perjurers that are making mischief in our land, brought to book! The Court sent him to jail for 18 months.

Such a world-wide system of disgraceful espionage, of spies and rascals

hired to do every possible villainy, to violate in every possible way the rights of neutrals to advance the cause of a foreign warring nation, was never before seen! German spies and agents are in every country in Europe, and in the United States as well—spies of every conceivable kind from German ambassadors like Bernstorff and Dernberg and Dumba down to the murderous agents that plant bombs in shops where arms or powder are being made, secrete explosives on board of passenger ships, the bombs so timed as to blow them up in midocean, etc.

One of these pro-German spies was caught while trying to blow up the Capitol building and after wrecking one of the rooms therein. No less than six attempts have been made to destroy as many American warships, one of the attempts nearly wrecking the unfinished super-dreadnought, Oklahoma.

These outrages, explosions, fires, sabotage of machinery, which by scores have occurred here and on ships bound to Europe, are beyond doubt the work of this same wide-spread German conspiracy to cripple the makers in this country of firearms and to prevent foodstuffs and war munitions being sent to the Allies in Europe.

Germany has thrown all national honor and all shame, not less than all pity and all justice, to the winds in her treatment of other nations. Small nations like Belgium, she crushes ruthlessly beneath her iron heel; others like Norway, (over 50 of whose neutral ships her sub-marine assassins have blown up) she contemptuously insults, as when recently one of her submarines stopped a Norwegian mail steamer and seized the mail bags.

She pays not the slightest attention to the proprieties of official intercourse with other nations, even her ambassadors being parties to these dishonorable schemes to violate our neutrality and to abuse the hospitality extended them as representatives of their government.

FROSTED CORN SILAGE

The fact that corn if frosted and immediately put into the silo will still make good silage may prove of great advantage to corn growers in certain sections where the lateness of the present season may prevent the corn from ripening reaching the glazed stage before the first frost, according to the dairying experts of the department. Those who have not been intending to make silage of their corn should find this information very useful in the event that corn can not be harvested in the ear.

The best corn silage, of course, is produced where the corn can be put into the silo after it has reached the glazed stage. In an emergency, however, where the corn has not reached the glazed stage before frost, it is better to give it all the growing time possible, even if it has to be put into the silo immediately after the first frost. Every extra growing day after the corn has reached the milk stage adds very much to the solid constituents of the silage, as in these last few days there is a very important transfer of material from the roots into the stalk and ear of the plant. In fact, the corn plant when it reaches the milk stage contains only about 65 per cent. of the dry matter that it contains two weeks later.

Aside from the increased feeding value, the corn when it has reached the glazed stage contains a much larger percentage of starch and a smaller percentage of sugar. The high proportion of sugar in immature corn is one of the main reasons for the high acidity in the silage made from it. The amount of acid in the silage is found to be very nearly proportion to the sugar present in the corn.

Where it has been necessary to delay until after the first frost to cut the corn for silage, it is essential that the plants be not allowed to stand frosted in the field. They must be cut and put into the silo at once. The chief effect of the frosting, it will be found, is to reduce somewhat through evaporation the water content of the plants. In packing frosted corn, therefore it will probably be necessary to add some water to the blower as the corn is being run through the cutter. The amount to be added depends very largely upon the stage of maturity. If cut when the kernels are beginning to dent, the lower leaves are often quite brown and naturally need some extra moisture. At any rate, only water enough should be added to make the material quite damp, so that it will pack firmly. When frosted immature corn, not even near the glazed stage, is packed, little or no water probably will be required.

In the above discussion reference is had only to the corn plant.

Medical Tests For Rural Schools

The State Board of Education has sent to each teacher in the State blanks designed for the conservation of the health and for the promotion of progress of the pupils by requiring tests made of the eyes, ears, nose and throat. The examinations will be made of the scholars as they enter the schools of the term just opened, and when it is certain that all of the pupils have registered that intend to register for the year, the teacher is instructed to send in the reports to the State Board of Education, so that the Board may secure the results and so tabulate them that they may be presented to the next Delaware Legislature in the hope that some legal provision may be made for the permanent health inspection of the children.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

Blackbird Hundred!

The taxable residents of Blackbird Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1915 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at

S. A. DAVID'S RESIDENCE, FOREST, DEL. WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 29th, 1915 From 1 to 3 P. M.

AT BLACKBIRD, SATURDAY, SEPT. 25th, 1915 From 1 to 3 P. M.

FLEMING'S LANDING Monday, SEPT. 27th, 1915 From 1 to 3 P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY:

Section 3.—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

HARRY S. WOODKEEPER, Collector of Taxes for Blackbird Hundred

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

Red Lion Hundred

The taxable residents of Red Lion Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1915 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at

J. C. Stuckert's Office, in St. Georges SEPT. 13th and 27th, OCT. 11th and 25th, NOV. 8th and 29th, DEC. 13th and 27th. From 9 A. M. to 12 M.

Parlor of Robinson House, Del. City SEPT. 13th and 27th, OCT. 16th and 30th, NOV. 13th and 27th, DEC. 11th and 31st. From 9 A. M. to 12 M.

Pennsylvania R. R. Station, Kirkwood SEPT. 6th and 20th, OCT. 18th, NOV. 22d, DEC. 20th. From 9 A. M. to 12 M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

SECTION 3.—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

J. C. STUCKERT, Collector for Red Lion Hundred.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

St. Georges Hundred

The taxable residents of St. Georges Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1915 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at

AT R. S. CARPENTER'S STORE, IN PORT PENN. SATURDAY, SEPT. 25, 1915 From 9 to 11 A. M.

A. G. COX'S OFFICE, MIDDLETOWN SATURDAY, SEPT. 25, 1915 From 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

AT APRIL'S SHOPS IN ODESSA EVERY MONDAY AND WEDNESDAY During SEPT., 1915, From 7 to 12 A. M.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3.—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

GEORGE E. RHODES, Collector of Taxes for St. Georges Hundred

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS

APPOQUINIMINK HUNDRED

The taxable residents of Appoquinimink Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1915 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at

AT THE OFFICE OF GEORGE M. D. HART, IN TOWNSEND, DEL. EVERY SATURDAY. During SEPT., 1915, From 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3.—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

W. S. MONEY, Collector of Taxes for Appoquinimink Hundred

THE TRANSCRIPT \$1.00

Progress

Greater Delmarvia

Delmarvia Advancement Co. (Incorporated)

141 duPont Building, Wilmington, Del.

VICTOR TORBERT, Pres., Gen. Mgr.

Publishing New York

Advertising Philadelphia

Photographing Baltimore

Real Estate Washington

An Association of newspapers, capitalists, manufacturers, bankers, professional men and progressive citizens, co-operating in the general advancement and progress of the Delmarvia Peninsula and the preservation of its notable history as early America.

Historical and art publications, portraying its attractions and advantages, are now in preparation for Cecil and Kent Counties, Maryland, and New Castle County, Delaware. The plan will in turn be carried out in all the counties of Delmarvia—one of the most inviting Peninsulas and sections of the world.

Delmarvians Strive for Greater Delmarvia

IF YOU STAND FOR PROGRESS AT HOME, Correspond With Us.

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Jewelry

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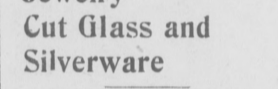
Silverware

Everything found in an up-to-date Jewelry Store

S. E. MASSEY

Middletown, Delaware

THAT AFTER THEATRE SUPPER



is one of the most pleasant features of an evening's enjoyment, particularly if the restaurant selected is one where the service and food is first-class in every respect. We cater especially to after theatre parties, and our quick service and excellent food is appreciated by our patrons. Come in to-night after the show, and get the best supper you have had for many a moon.

The White Cafe

JOS. C. JOLLS, Prop.

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

EACH DESIGN IS PRETTIER THAN THE LAST ONE



It only remains with you to decide the colors you want. Our carpets and rugs are famous for their beauty, because we buy only the richest patterns, and also take the greatest care to keep in stock only those goods that have proven their durability. Come in and see them. You are bound to be pleased.

J. H. EMERSON

Middletown, Delaware

Alabama Peach Trees

C. R. CLAYTON

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

1915 SEPTEMBER 1915



The Iron STEAMER CLIO

WILL LEAVE

Odessa for Philadelphia

AND RETURN FROM

Arch St. Wharf, Phila.

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ODESSA

Thursday, 2d, 2 00 p m

Monday, 6th, 6 00 p m

Thursday, 9th, 7 00 p m

Monday, 13th, 11 00 a m

Thursday, 16th, 1 30 p m

Monday, 20th, 6 00 p m

Thursday, 23rd, 7 00 p m

Monday, 27th, 11 00 a m

Thursday, 30th, 12 30 p m

PHILADELPHIA

Friday, 3d, 12 30 p m

Tuesday, 7th, 2 30 p m

Friday, 10th, 5 00 p m

Tuesday, 14th, 6 00 p m

Friday, 17th, 12 30 p m

Tuesday, 21st, 2 30 p m

Friday, 24th, 4 30 p m

Tuesday, 28th, 6 00 p m

Attention given to the Careful Handling and Prompt Delivery of all consignments.

For information in regard to Freight, apply to

F. B. WATKINS, Manager

Odessa, Delaware

WILLIAM W. ROSE, Purser

Farms for Sale!

450 acres.....\$22,500 00

350 acres.....20,000 00

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287 acres.....15,000 00

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41 acres.....7,000 00

120 acres.....6,000 00

80 acres.....4,000 00

55 acres.....2,500 00

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Also several Town Properties.

JOHN HELDMYER, JR.

Phone 170. Real Estate Agent.

North Broad St. Middletown, Del.

Shoe Repairing

I have purchased a new electric machine for finishing my work, which enables me to turn out all work in the shortest possible time, and the finish is far superior to hand-finished work.

L. FROMKIN

Kates' old stand, East Main St.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

Owen T. Chance

Contracting

HOUSE PAINTER

Middletown, Delaware

Estimates Given. Your Work Solicited

NOTE—As a resident and tax-payer of Middletown, I feel that I am entitled to estimates on local work.

PHONE 117-3

All Work Guaranteed

NEAT and BEST

JOB WORK

Apply to This Office



Get the Real Ru-ber-oid

No other roofing has been imitated as much as RU-BER-OID. You may be told that "all prepared roofings are alike" and that other roofings are "just the same as RU-BER-OID" or "just as good and much cheaper." Remember there is only one

Pronounced "RU" as in RUBY

RU-BER-OID

ROOFING COSTS MORE - WEARS LONGER.

—and that RU-BER-OID is always spelled with one "B." The genuine —the kind we sell—has the "Ru-ber-oid Man" (shown above) on every roll. If you don't see the Ru-ber-oid Man, the roofing is not RU-BER-OID.

The U. S. Court of Appeals has enjoined imitators from using the word "Rubberoid" or any similar name as the trade name or brand of their roofing.

RU-BER-OID is imitated because it lasts longer than cheaper roofings. RU-BER-OID roofs are still watertight and look well after more than 20 years of service without repairs. No imitation has this record.

RU-BER-OID is made on a base of the highest grade felt, waterproofed with a compound that cannot crack, run, or rot. It contains no coal tar, asphalt, wood fibre, paper or sand. Come in and get our prices.

Short & Walls Lumber Co.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

A Few Facts About Lewis' Sanitary Meat Market

1. Our Meats are inspected and bear the government stamp of purity.

2. Sixteen oz. to every pound, guaranteed.

3. Our trade is steadily increasing, isn't this proof

4. Have you tried our delicious roast at 18c pound.

5. The best Sirlion and Rump Stake at 25c pound.

CURRENT PRICES

MIDDLETOWN GRAIN MARKET	
COLLECTED WEEKLY BY R. B. FOARD.	
Wheat—No. 2 41 08	Corn—
No. 1	Yellow, shelled 85
Timothy Seed	do. 78
Clover Seed	do. 78
MIDDLETOWN PRODUCE MARKET	
COLLECTED WEEKLY BY R. B. FOARD.	
Eggs, per doz.	20 24
Country Butter, per lb.	27 34
Creamery Butter, per lb.	38
Lard, per lb.	12 16
Live Chickens, per lb.	12 16
Lotus, per lb.	12 16
at 30	

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., SEPT. 18, 1915

SCHOOL DAYS

Lo! September days are here,
How silently they have crept;
Summer has vanished so suddenly
But it went out step by step.

We see the children passing by,
They look so clean and bright;
But when the bell begins to ring
They run with all their might.

A pack of books they carry,
To some they are a delight;
But those who are very mischievous
Wish books were out of sight.

Spelling, arithmetic and geography,
Now have come in play,
I know some tired little folks
Wish recess would last all day.

Instead of having to study,
About Europe, Africa and such,
And those who live in Holland,
Who can't speak English but Dutch.

Such folks are hard to understand,
They dress so queer you know;
While the teacher instructs so plainly
To those seated in the front row.

When recess comes they're ready
To run and skip and play;
Many have large red apples
Which are soon put out of the way.

The ball game is never slighted
By the boys who like such fun,
And when they're called to duty
They wish they had just begun.

And when the day is over,
And the long hours passed;
A joy is found springing
Whether marching out first or last.

These days are always remembered
Let our vocations be what they may;
We look back with fond recollection
When we use to frolic and play.

S. H. E.

MARKETING PEACHES

The peach crop of the country will amount this year, it is estimated, to more than 58,000,000 bushels. With the application of more scientific methods, the crop has increased greatly in recent years, and the peach grower is now confronted with problems of marketing, rather than of production. Owing to their perishable nature, peaches are unusually difficult to dispose of without loss, and good distribution is essential to prevent the glutting of some markets while scarcity and high prices prevail elsewhere.

In order to facilitate proper distribution the department has just published the results of a study of the movement of the peach crop in 1914. Georgia is found, ships practically double the amount of any other State, 4,803 carloads coming from there in 1914. California, Washington, Ohio, Michigan and Colorado follow with shipments of between two and three thousand cars. The other States bring the total to 39,000 carloads.

In handling this vast crop there is no uniformity in packing or grading. A change in this respect would, it is said, result in a higher level of prices, for high-grade fruit can almost always be disposed of. Another recommendation is that dealers in the smaller towns co-operate in buying peaches by the carload and in pushing their sale.

The publication already mentioned, Bulletin No. 298, contains, in addition to statistics on the movement of the crop, a map showing the peach areas and a graphic calendar showing the duration of the shipping season in each State.

FEVER MENACES U. S.

While the epidemic typhus fever in Europe seems to be on the decrease because the little insect which transmits it paradoxically goes into winter quarters in Summer, the United States Public Health Service has issued a warning to all quarantine officers to keep a sharp lookout for the disease among passengers arriving from Greece and Italian ports. The overcrowding, lack of bathing facilities, and general insanitary conditions brought about by the state of war in Europe have made fiscal year 1914-15 a typhus year. The extensive outbreak which occurred in Austria-Hungary and Serbia is probably responsible for the introduction of the disease into Germany, but as immigration from these countries is at the present time practically nil the Government's sanitary corps considers passengers from Greece and Italy of greater potential health menace. The disease has also been reported in Spain; at Zurich and St. Gall in Switzerland; and Moscow, Odessa, Petrograd and Warsaw in Russia.

Death of Aged Woman

Mrs. Maria L. Griffin aged 83 years died at the home of her son George W. Griffin in this town Tuesday morning, September 14, 1915. She was survived by four children, George W. Griffin, Newark; Harry C. Griffin, Philadelphia; Emma L. Griffin, Wilmington and Mrs. Florence Pyle, Philadelphia. Funeral services were held from the residence Saturday afternoon at 1.30. Interment in Bethel cemetery.—E.

THE TRANSCRIPT \$1.00 per Year

WOMEN VOTERS' CONVENTION

Delaware women are especially interested in the great Women Voters' Convention, which, under the auspices of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, convenes at the Panama-Pacific Exposition September 14 bringing notable women from every section of United States.

Under the able leadership of Miss Alice Paul, who was quick to see two years ago that the fate of the enfranchised women of the East lay in the hands of the Western voters, Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, the wealthy philanthropist and suffragist, who is a member of the executive committee of the union, was appointed general chairman of the western convention.

Miss Mabel Vernon of Wilmington was of head the Delaware delegation at the exposition. The proposed program has just been announced by Miss Alice Paul from the suffrage headquarters at the exposition. From the opening luncheon to be held at the Inside Inn to the closing mass demonstration in the Court of Abundance, with Miss Margaret Anglin, the noted actress, reading a message from Gertrude Atherton there is not a phase of this political conference that is not arrestingly dramatic.

Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney, the well-known California civic worker former president of the College Equal Suffrage League of California, and now chairman of the Congressional Union in California, will welcome the delegates to California. Mrs. Fremont Older wife of the well-known newspaper editor, will act as toastmistress on this occasion. Among the well-known suffragists who will tell of the awakened sentiment in their section are Mrs. W. J. Roach, New Orleans; Miss Susan P. Frost, South Carolina; Miss Alice Paul, Washington, D. C.; Miss Katherine Craig, Colorado; Mrs. Margaret Zane Cheridun, Utah; Mrs. Mary Cachot Therkelsen Oregon; Dr. M. M. Dean, Montana; Mrs. Charles W. Kayser, Illinois, and others.

Mrs. William Kent, wife of Representative Kent, will entertain the visiting delegates at an out-of-door reception and tea on the same afternoon to be given at her beautiful Kentfield home, on the border of the great tract of ancient redwoods which Representative Kent, a short time ago gave the state as a national park.

With Mrs. Sara Bard Field of California, chairman of the day, the second day of the conference, September 15, will be devoted to the discussion of the history of federal suffrage work, and its practical aspects, with Mrs. William Kent of California, and Miss Anne Martin and Miss B. M. Wilson of Nevada as leaders. A reception and ball to be held in the ballroom of the California Building terminates the second day, when Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, general chairman of the convention, will be hostess, assisted by her vice-chairman and a large committee of California women.

It is the third day of the great conference that is centering the attention of politicians from one end of the country to the other who are with some astonishment scenting the changed sentiment throughout the country in regard to the federal suffrage amendment. Miss Paul will act as chairman of the day. Mrs. Ida F. Hines MacKrell will open the purely political discussions of this day with a talk on "Party Organization and Responsibility." Mrs. Dora Phelps Buell of Denver, Colo., will speak on "Woman Suffrage in the National Party Platforms," and Miss Gail Laughlin, the brilliant woman attorney, will amplify the Congressional Union's plan of work during the Sixty-fourth Congress. A mass demonstration and official Godspeed to the elected western envoys to Washington will be held on the evening of this last day in the Court of Abundance at the exposition with ex-positions, state and city officials participating, a great surprised chorus of women singing the suffrage hymns especially arranged for the occasion, and Miss Margaret Anglin, the great actress, representing the womanhood of the world in a brief but beautiful message to the departing envoys.

The four hundred members of the Union who are to sing in the chorus will wear surplices of purple, white and gold, the colors of the union, and be assisted by a brilliant company of women of foreign nations, dressed in native costumes. The song they will sing is that song so well loved by the suffragists of two continents, "The Woman's March," composed by Dr. Ethel Smyth at the height of the English militant campaign, and sung in prison and out of prison by the English suffragists before it was imported to America to be used in the great pageants of Washington and New York. Representatives of all the suffrage states will also be present to bid Godspeed to the western delegates with representative of the governor of California as spokesman.

"FAMILY CARES"

The North American's going to make a new departure in picture supplements by issuing with its edition of September 19 a wonderfully artistic photographic print entitled "Family Cares." This is a picture which will appeal to every lover of children and every one who is interested in child life.

It represents a little girl clad in her nightgown going downstairs with a sick pet. The expression on the child's face shows the real trouble with which her soul is burdened. It is the work of a master artist, and will find instant favor with North American readers. The North American's picture policy, which will be followed for several weeks to come, is based upon the idea that a picture worth preservation should be issued in such form as will allow it to be preserved. The print of "Family Cares" is on handsome heavy paper. It is done in the best style of the photographic art and is ready for framing. It is worthy of a place on the wall of any home.

SUMMER VACATION OVER

Vacation days are over, and where is the boy who will come forward and say that he is glad that the happy carefree summer has passed and after that he is happy in the thought that the re-opening of school is but a few days—nay, but a few hours off? There may be a boy or two in the country, truly and sincerely anxious to get back in school-room harness and the highly enjoyable routine of study, and there may be some girls, for the latter are less prone to grieve and pine over the loss of a holiday than are boys, but we venture to say that the great majority of both boys and girls are regretful that their long holiday has drawn to a close.

How many of the boys, will not be found gazing ahead, and thinking longingly of the old swimmin' spot, or some other favorite haunt or happy meeting place? And where the girl who will not regret the outings, picnics, parties and various other forms of amusements that have made their summer one continual round of pleasure?

Youth, having only a limited past lives only in the present and future, and it is entirely natural and highly characteristic of boys and girls to lay aside their regrets at the loss of one thing and to find speedy consolation and pleasure in another.

So eager and buoyant are their young lives, so keen and active their mentalities, that in a few days they will be deeply interested and keenly absorbed in some other form of pleasure. Whether their interest is centered on their studies depends to a large extent on their environment, and the parent must share with the teacher the work of stimulating their interest, and the burden of holding them to the straight and narrow way of routine and study.

Happily, the teachers are admirably equipped for their work, and happily for the boys and girls under their care and tutelage, they are receiving the hearty co-operation of the parents, who are furthering their efforts and supporting their policies in a highly admirable and commendable manner.

It is this combination of intelligent and efficient child-training on the part of the teacher, of childish enthusiasm and eagerness to acquire knowledge on the part of the child, and co-operative effort on the part of the parent that is tending to promote the high degree of excellence of our public school system, and is producing the splendid men and noble women, who are going out each year from the various schools of the country.

The management of our school affairs is in capable and efficient hands, and with earnest and intelligent teachers piloting our youth, the result cannot be anything but beneficial to the pupils, who are in effect and fact our men and women of tomorrow.

ROBBINS CIRCUS COMING

Following the policy established thirty-five years ago when he first put a show on the road, Frank A. Robbins, the veteran circus man, who brings his shows here on Monday, September 27th has among his star acts many which are not seen with any other circus on the road this year. Mr. Robbins spent all winter scouring the country for the kind of features which are "different." There has been a substantial increase made in the parade, menagerie and other equipment, so that the show, which has been in Trenton all winter, appears so changed and improved that there is little old about it, but the name. The greatest feature of the show is Hilary Long, who leaps the gap and "walks" down stairs on his head, the only person in the world who does the act, will be seen at every performance. Diving all laws of nature, and without the use of his hands at any time, he mounts an incline, balances on his head and slides along a distance of ten feet to a gap which he leaps across and lands on a similar incline on the other side, still inverted. The performance will be given twice a day.

Graceful bareback riders, aerialists, recently returned from a tour of South America a big group of fun makers, three bands, and a hundred other performers provide an entertainment which lasts for two solid hours.

Two shows will be given, no matter what the weather. The first will be at two o'clock in the afternoon, and the other promptly at eight. The doors of the big canvas will open one hour earlier, so that the enlarged menagerie may be viewed leisurely, and with full knowledge that nothing will be missed in the main tent.

BREEDING OF DAIRY CATTLE

With the object of advancing the breeding of dairy cattle in Delaware and improving marketing conditions, the Cow-Testing Association of Delaware was organized at a meeting of farmers held Monday night at the office of the Delaware State Fair Association Fifth and Shipley streets, Wilmington. The meeting was attended by about 25 farmers.

The organization of the association is a part of the nation-wide movement to improve dairy conditions. The objects of the association are to improve the breed of dairy cattle, to install efficient methods of marketing in the dairy business and to secure for the consumer the best grade of products. Experts in dairying from the Department of Agriculture will advise dairymen.

The meeting was addressed by Professor Harry Hayward, dean of the Department of Agriculture of Delaware College, and Special Agent Kirkus of the Department of Agriculture, station at Delaware College. The association organized by electing Newton L. Grubb president, J. Atwood Weldin, vice president, and Horace Dilworth, secretary-treasurer.

SHERIFF SALES

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, on Market street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, in the city of Wilmington, New Castle county, Delaware,

ON SATURDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1915 at 10 o'clock a. m., the following described Real Estate, viz:

All that certain lot or piece of land with the four two-story brick houses thereon erected, situate in the city of Wilmington aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Van Buren street at the distance of sixty-eight feet northerly from the northerly side of Linden street, a corner for land now or late of Mark Tierney; thence along said Tierney's line westerly, parallel with Linden street eighty feet to the easterly side of a four feet wide alley leading from Linden to Elm street; thence along said side of said alley northerly, and parallel with Van Buren street forty-eight feet to a stake in line of land of James Crumlish; thence along said Crumlish's line easterly, parallel with Linden street eighty feet to the aforesaid side of Van Buren street and thence thence southerly forty-eight feet to the place of beginning, be the contents thereof what they may. With the free use and privilege of the above mentioned alley in common with others entitled thereto forever.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Joseph L. Carpenter, Jr., and Addie C. Carpenter, his wife, mortgagors, and to be sold by HARRY J. STIDHAM, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., Sept. 2, 1915.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, on Market street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, in the city of Wilmington, New Castle county, Delaware,

ON SATURDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1915 at 10 o'clock a. m.,

the following described Real Estate, viz: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in Brandywine Hundred, New Castle county and State of Delaware, more particularly bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a point on the northeasterly side of a new road, known as Lore Avenue, leading from the Marsh road to Gordon Heights, being a corner for land conveyed to Rebecca D. Royal by Mary E. Veasby and at the distance of nine hundred and thirty-eight feet nine and one-half inches easterly from the intersection of said new road with the easterly side of said Marsh Road; thence northeasterly by said line of Rebecca D. Royal, at right angles to said new road, two hundred and seventy-two feet to a line of land now or late of Anna M. Weldin; thence southeasterly, along said Weldin land, one hundred feet and five-eighths of an inch to a corner of land conveyed by Mary E. Veasby to Sue H. F. MacNair; thence southeasterly along said MacNair land and at right angles to said new road, two hundred and sixty-eight feet ten and five-eighths inches to the said side of said new road, and thence northwesterly along said new road one hundred feet to the place of beginning, be the contents thereof what they may.

Subject to the following limitations and building restrictions, viz: That no drinking saloon, tavern, tannery, pigsty or other building for offensive use, or occupation shall be built, placed, used or maintained on the said premises, or any part thereof.

That no buildings, except a dwelling house and stable and outbuildings appurtenant thereto shall be built or maintained upon said premises, or any part thereof, which said dwelling house shall be of a value of not less than fifteen hundred dollars, and that no building or structure excepting steps, piazzas, bay or oriel windows and other projections appurtenant to a dwelling house shall be erected or maintained nearer to the line of Lore Avenue than fifty feet.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Maurice S. Malloy and Mary F. Malloy, his wife, mortgagors, and to be sold by HARRY J. STIDHAM, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., Sept. 2, 1915.



HERE'S FREEDOM FOR YOU

From the discomforts of summer, when the skin is "sticky" and hot, when your skin is irritated and roughened from exposure to sun and wind.

Rexall

VIOLET TALCUM POWDER

Composed of purified talcum, rice powder and beric acid, cools and soothes, is daintily perfumed and is not only a necessary adjunct to a finished toilet, but a great benefit to the skin.

SOLD ONLY BY US
ERNEST A. TRUITT
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

DR. WARREN S. P. COMBS

DENTIST

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

(Office of the late Dr. Stites)

The Transcript, \$1.00

SHERIFF SALES

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, on Market street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, in the city of Wilmington, New Castle county, Delaware,

ON MONDAY, THE 20TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER 1915 at 9.30 o'clock a. m.,

the following described Real Estate, viz: All that certain piece or parcel of land with the two-story brick dwelling house thereon erected situate in the city of Wilmington and State of Delaware, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning on the northerly side of Seventh street between Madison and Monroe streets at the distance of 146 feet from the easterly side of Monroe street; thence northerly parallel with the said Monroe street and passing through the middle of the division wall between this and the adjoining house on the west fifty-three feet nine and three-quarter inches to a stake; thence easterly parallel with said Seventh street thirty-four feet to the westerly side of a twenty-five foot wide street called Thornton street laid out parallel with said Madison street; thence with the said side of said Thornton street southerly and parallel with Madison and Monroe streets fifty-three feet nine and three-quarter inches to the aforesaid side of Seventh street and thence thence westerly thirty-four feet to the place of beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may.

Being a part of the same lands and premises which Ellen Wall did grant and confirm unto the said William F. Porter by indenture bearing date the twenty-first day of September, A. D. 1891 being recorded in Deed Record I, Vol. 15, Page 277.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Horace W. Porter, administrator of William F. Porter, deceased mortgagor and Eva E. Porter, surviving mortgagor, and to be sold by HARRY J. STIDHAM, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., Sept. 23, 1915.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, on Market street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, in the city of Wilmington, New Castle county, Delaware,

ON SATURDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1915 at 10 o'clock a. m.,

the following described Real Estate, viz: All that certain lot or piece of land with the three-story brick store and dwelling thereon erected, situate in the city, county and State aforesaid, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at the intersection of the southerly side of Columbia Avenue and the westerly side of Van Buren street extended; thence westerly along the said southerly side of Columbia Avenue about seventy-four feet, more or less, to the easterly side of a three feet wide alley leading into Columbia Avenue; thence southerly, parallel with Van Buren street extended, and along the said easterly side of said three feet wide alley about seventeen feet, more or less, to a point; thence easterly side of said three feet wide alley about seventeen feet, more or less, to a point; thence easterly, parallel with Columbia Avenue and passing through the center of the brick division wall between the house on this lot and the house adjoining on the south about seventy-four feet more or less, to the aforesaid westerly side of Van Buren street extended, and thence thereby northerly about seventeen feet, more or less, to the aforesaid southerly side of Columbia Avenue and place of beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may.

Together with the free use and privilege of said three feet wide alley in common with others entitled thereto forever.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of George Lupinski and Veronika Lupinski, his wife, mortgagors, and t. s., and to be sold by HARRY J. STIDHAM, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., Sept. 2, 1915.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, on Market street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, in the city of Wilmington, New Castle county, Delaware,

ON SATURDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1915 at 10 o'clock a. m.,

the following described Real Estate, viz: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with a two-story brick dwelling house thereon erected, situate in the city of Wilmington aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Sixteenth street at the distance of one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Scott street; thence westerly fourteen feet six inches to a corner; thence southerly and parallel to Scott street seventy-six feet to another corner; thence easterly, parallel with Sixteenth street fourteen feet six inches to a corner; thence northerly, parallel to Scott street seventy-six feet to the said southerly side of Sixteenth street to the place of beginning, be the contents thereof what they may.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Ashton R. Tatnall, surviving mortgagor and t., and to be sold by HARRY J. STIDHAM, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., Sept. 2, 1915.

ESTATE OF CHARLES W. CLARK Deceased. Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of Charles W. Clark late of Wilmington Hundred, deceased, were duly granted unto Dr. Robert M. Clark on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1915 and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to the Executor without delay, and all persons having demands against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the said Executor on or before the 8th day of September, A. D. 1916, or abide by the law in this behalf. Address: Dr. Robert M. Clark, Cecilton, Md.

DR. ROBERT M. CLARK, Executor.

W. S. Bradley

Paper Hanger

and Decorator

has located in Middletown, and all orders for work will receive his prompt attention. Reasonable Prices. LAKE ST., Middletown, Del.

When a Man Comes Here for Clothes

We assist him by showing the newest and best styles—suggesting what is most becoming and aiding him to find clothes to suit his needs.



We fit him with care and exactness and we sell him the best clothes for the money that can be produced.

\$10, \$12.50, \$15, \$18 are maximum values. Our desire is to satisfy you.

Clothes for the Boy

Mothers will find it a pleasure to bring their little sons here—they will be pleased to see the splendid boys' clothes that are here. Blue Serges for school or suits of novelty and cassimere materials. Norfolk styles, full cut knickers, dandy ones at low prices.

No boy who picks his clothes here, and no mother will be displeased even if she lets her boy choose his OWN Suit.

Working Clothes

Mr. Workman your money spent here for your working clothes will bring you more value than you can get in any other store. We're positive about this, and by comparison you can learn.

Shirts

We are pleased with the general liking that men show for our shirts. They buy 'em liberally and come back for more when they need them.

Scant wonder, either, with such an array to choose from. Any and every style in splendid original patterns—"Different," that's the best word for them.

Every Shirts is cut full and roomy and is correctly tailored. That's why they fit well.

Hats

The man who wants to be in the hat band wagon with a hat that's "brimful" of style, must know that now it's time for a new hat.

Ready, Mr. Man—whether your preference inclines to the carefully styled derby or carries you to the "extreme" that marks this year's latest arrival to the Soft Hat Kingdom.

If you haven't yet invested in a hat you should certainly come here now.

The Globe Clothing Store
Middletown, Del.

Special Dozen Sale

—OF—

Canned Goods, Etc.

It will pay you to lay in a lot of these goods AT WHOLESALE PRICES. Quick sales that turn the money over at once, enable us to offer them to our customers at these reduced prices.

Canned Peas

Reese's "Best" brand, regular price 10c a can retail—this week 85c doz.

Reese's "Extra Sifted," retail 12c—this week, \$1.00 a doz; "Mispillion" brand sifted, retail 10c—this week 95c doz. The following brands of Winter & Prophet, the best makers of Canned Peas on the market, "Blue Star Early June," retail 15c—this week, \$1.35 doz; "Empire," 17c retail—this week, \$1.85 doz; "Extra Sifted Empire," 20c retail—this week, \$2.20 doz; "Empire Wax Beans," 15c retail—this week, \$1.65 doz. "Appoquinimink" Sugar Corn, retail 8c—this week, 80c doz. Van Camp's Pork & Beans with Tomato Sauce, big can retail 20c—this week \$1.80 doz. "Ready Made Soups," Franco-American Food Co., retail 10c—this week \$1.00 doz. Hotel Astor Granulated Rice, retail 10c pkg.—this week 3 for 25c Libby's No. 2 Sliced Pine Apple, retail 20c a can—this week \$2.00 doz. Glenn Coffee, retail 15c lb—this week 7 lbs. for \$1.00 "Golden Road" Soap Powder, a new article made by the "Dutch Cleanser" Co.—to start it, this week retail 5c pkg; 7 for 25c, or a 25c pkg. for 21c.

School Supplies

We sell all kinds of School Supplies for scholars, such as Composition Books, Tablets, Pencils, Pens, Inks etc.

M. BANNING & SON
"PURE FOOD STORE"

Middletown, Del.

The Transcript, \$1.00

SEEING LIFE with JOHN HENRY & George V. Hobart

John Henry Takes a Tango Lesson

THE idea originated with Bunch Jefferson. You can always count on Bunch having a few freak ideas in the belfry where he keeps his butter-
flies.

Bunch and his wife, Alice, live out in Westchester county, about half a mile from Uncle Peter's bungalow, where friend wife and I are spending the winter.

The fact that Uncle Peter and Aunt Martha had decided to give us a party was the inspiration for Bunch's brilliant idea.

"Listen, John," he machiavellized: "not one of this push out here knows a thing about the tango. Most of them have a foolish idea that it's a wicked institution invented by the devil who sold his patent rights to the Evil-Doers association. Now, I'll tell you what we'll do, John: We'll put them wise. We'll take about two lessons from a good instructor in town and on the night of the party we'll make the hit of our lives teaching them all to tango. Are you James to the possibilities?"

"It listens like a good spiel," I agreed; "but will a couple of lessons be enough for us?"

"Sure," he came back; "we're not a couple of Patrys with the pump! We can learn enough in two lessons to make good in this boob community. Why, we'll start a tango craze out here that will put life and ginger in the whole outfit and presently they'll be putting up statues in our honor."

Well, to make a long story lose its cunning, we made arrangements next day with Ikey Schwartz, dancing instructor, to explain the mysteries of this modern home-wrecking proposition known as the tango, and paid him in advance the sum of \$100.

It seemed to me that a hundred men in advance was a nifty little price for two lessons, but Bunch assured me the price was reasonable on account of the prevalence of rich scholars willing to divide their patrimony with anybody who could teach them the feet to behave in time to the music.

We made an appointment to meet Ikey at his "studio" for our first lesson the following afternoon. Then we hiked for home on the 4:14, well

Ikey belonged to the "dis, dose and dem" push.

Every long sentence he uttered was full of splintered grammar.

Every time Ikey opened his word-chest the king's English screamed for help and literature got a kick in the slats.

He was short and thin, but it was a deceptive thinness. His capacity for storing away free liquids was awe-inspiring and a sin.

I think Ikey must have been hollow from the neck to the ankles, with emergency bulkheads in both feet.

His nose was shaped like a quarter to six o'clock. It began in the middle and rushed both ways as hard as it could. One end of it ducked into his forehead and never did come out.

His interior was sponge lined, and when the bartenders began to send them in fast, Ikey would lower an asbestos curtain to keep the fumes away from his brain.

Nobody ever saw Ikey at high tide. There was surely something wrong with Ikey's switchboard, because he could wrap his system around more Indian laughing juice without getting lit up than any other man in the world.

But Ikey was the compliments of the season, all right, all right.

Ikey had spent most of his life being a bookmaker, and when the racing game went out of fashion he sat down and tried to think what else he could do. Nothing occurred to him until one day he discovered that he could push his feet around in time to music; so he became a dancing instructor and could clean up \$1,000 per day if the bartender didn't beckon too hard.

The luncheon had been ordered and Bunch was just about to switch the conversation around to the subject of rebates when suddenly his eyes took on the appearance of saucers and, tapping me on the arm, he gasped, "Look!"

I looked and beheld Peaches, Alice and Aunt Martha sailing over in our direction.

With a whispered admonition to Bunch to keep Ikey still I went forward to meet friend wife, her aunt and Alice.



"He Had Both Paws Working Overtime, and Such a Knuckle Twisting No Mortal Man Ever Indulged in Before."

pleased with our investment and its promise of golden returns.

That night Bunch and Alice were over to our place for dinner. After dinner Bunch and I sat down by the log fire in the Dutch room, filled our faces with Havana panatellas and proceeded to enjoy life in silence.

Into the next room came Alice and Peaches and sat down for their usual cackle.

Bunch and I started from our reveries when we heard Alice say to Peaches, "You don't know what a source of comfort it has been to me to realize that Bunch doesn't know a blessed thing about the tango or any of those hateful intimate new dances."

"The same with me, Alice," friend wife chirped in. "I believe if John were to suddenly display ability to dance the tango I'd be broken-hearted. Naturally, I'd know that he must have learned it with a wicked companion in some lawless cabaret. And if he frequented cabarets without my knowledge—oh, Alice, what would I do?"

I looked at Bunch, he looked at me and then we both looked out the window.

"For my part," Alice went on; "I trust Bunch so implicitly that I don't even question his motive when he telephones me he has to take dinner in town with a prospective real estate customer."

"And I know enough of human nature," Peaches gurgled, "to be sure that if either one of them could tango he would be crazy to show off at home. I think we were very lucky, both of us, to have such steady-going husbands, don't you, Alice?"

At this point Aunt Martha buzzed into the other room and the cackle took on another complexion.

In the meantime Bunch and I had passed away.

"It's cold turkey!" I whispered. "I've been in the refrigerator for ten minutes and I'm chilled to the bone," Bunch whispered back.

"Can we get our coin away from Ikey?" I asked.

The next morning we had Ikey Schwartz for luncheon with us at the St. Astor Hotel. The deal being to dazzle him and get a few of the iron men back.

"Leave everything to me," Bunch growled as we shaved our hats and Indianfillet to a trough.

"Aunt of Happiness," Bunch ordered. "How about it, Ikey?"

Ikey flashed a grin and tried to swallow his palate, so it wouldn't interfere with the wet spell suggested by Bunch.

Aunt Martha heard my comment on Ikey's infirmity and was about to become intensely sympathetic and tell him how her brother's wife was cured when Bunch interrupted loudly by asking after Uncle Peter's health.

"Never better," answered Aunt Martha. "He has spent all the morning arranging the program of dancing for our little party. He insists upon having the Virginia Reel, the old-fashioned waltz, the Polka and the Lancers. Uncle Peter has a perfect horror of these modern dances and Peaches and Alice and I share it with him." Then she turned to Ikey, "Don't you think these modern dances are perfectly disgusting?"

Poor Ikey looked reproachfully at the old lady a second, then with gathering astonishment he slid silently off the chair and struck the floor with a bump.

Aunt Martha was so rattled over this unexpected effort on Mr. Schwartz's part that she upset her coffee and Ikey got most of it in the back of the neck.

When peace was finally restored the old lady came to the surface with an envelope which had been lying on the table near her plate.

"Is this your letter, John?" she asked, and then arranging her glasses, read with great deliberation: "Mr. I. Schwartz, Tango Teacher, Care of Kumeary and Staylates' Cabaret, New York."

Peaches and Alice went into the ice business right away quick.

Aunt Martha in pained surprise looked at me and then at Bunch and

finally focused a steady beam of interrogation upon the countenance of Mr. Schwartz.

Ikey never whimpered.

Then Bunch took the letter from the open-eyed Aunt Martha and leaped to the rescue while I came out of the trance slowly.

"It's too bad Mr. Schwartz forgot his ear trumpet," Bunch said quickly and Ikey was wise to the tip in a minute.

Peaches sniffed suspiciously and I knew she had the gloves on.

"Mr. Schwartz's affliction is terrible," she said with a chill in every word. "How did you converse with him before our arrival?"

"Oh, he understands the lip language and can talk back on his fingers," I hastened to explain, looking hard at Ikey, whose masklike face gave no token that he understood what was going on.

"I thought I understood you to say Mr. Schwartz is a real estate dealer," Peaches continued, while the thermometer went lower and lower.

"So he is," I replied.

"Then why does his correspondent address him as a tango teacher?" friend wife said slowly, and I could hear the icebergs grinding each other all around me.

"I think I can explain that," Bunch put in quietly. Then with the utmost deliberation he looked Ikey in the eye and said, "Mr. Schwartz, it's really none of my business, but would you mind telling me why you, a real estate dealer, should have a letter in your possession which is addressed to you as a tango teacher? Answer me on your fingers."

Ikey delivered the goods.

In a minute he had both paws working overtime and such knuckle twisting no mortal man ever indulged in before.

"He says," Bunch began to interpret, "that the letter is not his. It is intended for Isadore Schwartz, a wicked cousin of his who is a victim of the cabaret habit. Mr. Schwartz is now complaining bitterly with his fingers because his letters and those intended for his renegade cousin have come mixed almost every day. These mistakes are made because the initials are identical. He also says that—hopes—the presence—of—this—particular—letter—in—his—possession—does—not—offend—the—ladies—because—while—it—is—addressed—to—a—tango—teacher—the—contents—are—quite—harmless—being—but—a—small—bill—from—the—dentist."

Ikey's finger: kept on working nervously as though he felt it his duty to wear them out, and the perspiration rolled off poor Bunch's forehead.

"Tell him to cease firing," I said to Bunch; "he'll sprain his fingers and lose his voice."

Ikey doubled up his eight fingers and two thumbs in one final shout and subsided.

"I'm afraid we'll miss the 5:15 train if we don't hurry," said Peaches, and I could see that the storm was over, although she still glanced suspiciously at poor Ikey.

"And, Bunch, you and John can come home with us now, can't you?" Alice asked as they started to float for the door.

Then Ikey cut it as we started to follow the family parade. "I'm hep to the situation. It's a cutesy, take it from little Ikey. I'll have to charge you \$8 for the sudden attack of deafness; then there's \$19 for hardships sustained by my finger joints while conversing. The rest of the hundred iron men I'm going to keep as a souvenir of two good-natured ginks who wouldn't know what to do with a tango if they had one."

As we pulled out of the Mayonnaise I looked back at Ikey to thank him with a farewell nod.

He was half way under the table, holding both hands to his sides and making funny faces at the carpet.

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BUILD A CURTAIN-FRONT POULTRY HOUSE

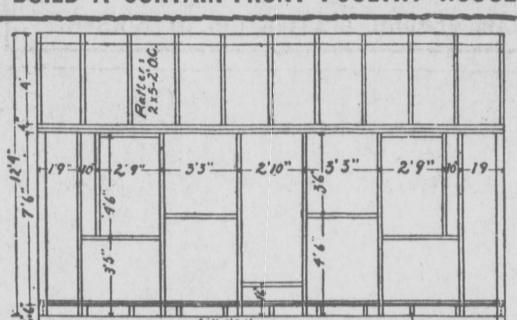


Fig. 1 Front Framing Plan

After working and experimenting with heated houses and then with glass front houses and various other kinds, many poultrymen and investigators came to the conclusion that they had not yet discovered the right way to build their poultry houses. Then came a radical change. It was from the closed warm house to the curtain-front house. These houses were constructed with two windows in front, one at each end, and in the center a long opening. The bottom of this opening was high enough from the floor so there was no direct draft on the birds. The walls of the house were built absolutely tight so there were no drafts. The opening was covered only by a light cotton curtain.

Thorough trials of this style of house developed the fact that the fowls kept in such buildings were more healthy and vigorous and produced more eggs than under other systems. So that now the curtain-front house has come to be generally accepted as the most desirable poultry house to build. The free circulation of air through the house removes all dampness, the litter is kept dry, and the birds scratch freely in it.

After several years of experimenting the Maine agricultural experiment station has adopted the following plan as the most economical in construction:

Each pen 20x20 feet will house 100 birds; a house may be made up of as many as few sections or pens as the owner desires. A door in each partition will make it easy to do the work. In long houses one end section may be left for a feed room.

Three 6x6-inch sills run the length of the house, the center one supports the floor timbers in the middle of the house, while the outside ones rest on a rough stone wall, high enough from the ground for dogs and cats to go under the building to look after rats, etc., that may harbor there. The stone wall rests on the surface of the ground, with large openings in it every 20 feet to allow the circulation of air. This keeps the ground and timbers dry during the summer. The floor timbers are 2x6 inches and rest on top of the sills. The front studs are eight feet, six inches high. The two sides of the roof are unequal in width, the ridge being eight feet from

the front wall, is made in the front wall. The lower half is boarded, the upper covered by the curtain. Another door, 15x15 inches, is placed six inches from the floor under one of the windows for the birds to pass through the front yard. A similar door in the center of back wall admits them to the rear yard. A light frame, made of 1x3-inch strips and 1x6-inch cross tees, is covered with ten-ounce white duck or unbleached sheeting and hinged at the top of the front opening, which it covers when closed down. This curtain is easily turned up into the room and held in place by hooks in the ceiling.

The roof platform should be made tight. It extends the full length of the room against the back wall, and is 4 feet 10 inches wide and three feet above the floor. It is then high enough for a person to get under when necessary to handle the birds or clean out the house. There are three roosts, framed together in two 16-foot sections. The top is one foot above the platform and hinged to the back wall, so they may be turned up out of the way when the platform is being cleaned. The back roost is 12 inches from the wall, and the spaces between the next two are 16 inches. They are made of 2x3-inch lumber placed on edge, with the upper corners rounded off. The roosting closet is shut off from the rest of the room by curtains similar to the one described for the front of the house. For convenience in handling there are two of these curtains, each 9 feet 8 inches long and three feet wide, hinged at the top so as to be turned out and hooked up. This leaves a space of 2 feet 6 inches between the curtain and the roof. This space is closed, and in it are two openings, each three feet long and six inches wide, provided with a slide door for ventilating the roosting closet when necessary. The nests are placed on framework under the roosting board. This frame should extend at least three inches beyond the back of the nests, and should be so arranged that they may be easily removed for cleaning.

If several of these houses are joined together to make one long laying house, a door should be placed in every compartment five inches out from the edge of the roosting platform. These doors are three feet wide and

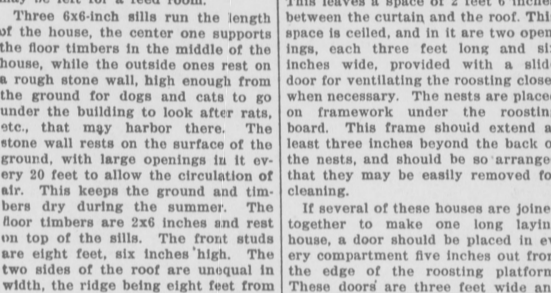


Fig. 2 End Framing Plan

the front wall. The height of the ridge from the sill to the extreme top of rafters is 12 feet 4 inches. All studding is 2x4 inches. The building is covered with one inch rough lumber, then papered and covered with rustic siding. The roof is covered with one-inch boards and thin building paper, and then shingled. The cost of the building may be lessened by using shipyard for the sides and by covering with a high grade roofing paper.

The front of the building or of each section has storm windows, 2 feet 11 inches by 4 feet 6 inches. These glass windows are screwed on uprights 2 feet 8 inches from each end of the room. They are three feet above the floor. The distance between the windows is 8 feet 10 inches, and the top part of it, to a depth of 3 feet 6 inches from the plate, is not boarded up, but is left open to be covered by a cloth curtain when necessary. This leaves a tight wall 3 feet 10 inches high, extending from the bottom of the opening down to the floor, which prevents the wind from blowing on the birds when they are on the floor. A door, 2 feet 10 inches wide, for en-

seven feet high, divided in the middle lengthwise, and each half is hung with double-acting spring hinges, allowing it to swing both ways and to be kept closed without attention.

Extending across the building and through the center of the doorways a track of wood or iron may be placed for the ready movement of a suspended car. The platform of this car should be 2x8 feet and elevated about one foot above the floor. Attached to each end of the platform is an iron guard which projects one foot beyond. As the car passes through the building this guard strikes the doors and pushes them open easily. All food and water can be carried through the house on this car, and it will prove a great labor saver in a long laying house. The droppings from the roosting boards may also be removed on it, being gathered in pails or boxes, loaded on the car and pushed to the manure shed.

Care of Importance.

Feeding young chicks is important, but of less importance than the care they have.

CHICKENS RELISH A VARIETY

Fowls Need Something Bulky and Succulent to Take Place of Grass and Green Vegetation.

When digging potatoes, artichokes or other crops, store some in a place easily accessible and do not forget to give your fowls the benefit of them.

The poultry needs something bulky and succulent to take the place of the tender grass and other green vegetation on which they have been feeding for months.

Remember, an exclusive grain ration is too concentrated.

Give them something "filling" for a change and see how they will enjoy it. Variety is spice for hens as well as humans, and healthy fowls are the result if this truth is kept in mind, and incidentally we might say, healthy fowls fill the egg basket.

No Effect on Egg Production.

Cutting the wings of hens, to prevent their flying over the fence, will have no effect whatever on egg production.

Don't Use Diseased Fowl.

No fowl should ever be used in the breeding pen that at one time in its life had a contagious disease. But no harm can come from using birds that had been afflicted with slight colds or frozen combs.

Best Layers of Ducks.

The little Runner duck is claimed to be the best layer of the duck family, and, in some instances, had produced 100 to 150 eggs a year, according to the stories of those who keep them.

Cull Non-Layers.

Find out which are the good layers, and market the rest. Twenty-five selected hens will give better results than double the number of good, bad and indifferent ones.

Give Scraps to Fowls.

Be sure to feed the table scraps to the fowls. Milk's one of the best feeds for egg production.

Aviod Immature Stock.

Never breed from immature stock.

HOME TOWN HELPS

AN OLD BOXWOOD BORDER

There Are Some Survivals of Beautiful Garden Ornamentation Still to Be Found.

Time was when the boxwood border was considered the very top notch of frontyard garden ornamentation. And it was thought to be very beautiful when trimmed into fantastic shapes or clipped evenly in rectangular outline. Take almost any of the old time novels, and in them will appear a description of the boxwood borders running a perfectly straight line from the colonial porch to the front gate. Boxwood hall was a favorite name for many an old time home.

The private hedge has largely usurped the place of the boxwood border, says the Newark (N. J.) News. The latter was such a slow grower. Years after it was out it seemed hardly larger than when first planted. But it didn't send out impudent shoots in every direction; it grew slowly, sedately and in deliberately chosen directions. It was never in a hurry to be big. Boys may cut whips from an untrimmed privet hedge, but no one ever took such liberties with the dignified old boxwood bush. It did not promote corporal punishment.

There were two things about the boxwood border that none who are acquainted with it will ever forget: its dark green foliage, winter and summer, and its persistently unpleasant odor. The latter isn't like that of birch, sassafras, sandalwood, willow, butternut or cedar. It is more like that of the simplocarpus fetidus—the skunk cabbage. But the box bush stands up as stiff and dignified as if it were disseminating the perfumes of Araby the blest.

Now and then some very fine specimens of boxwood are found in this country, and wherever they are they point out a place having a history running back a century or two. These bushes have not been clipped or otherwise mutilated since our grandfathers' days, and have grown into great trees—that is, great for boxwood. Just such a bush was recently sighted near Mount Holly by a Long Island millionaire, and he paid a small fortune to have it removed to his estate. It was 12 feet high, more than 15 feet in diameter and with a great clump of clay attached to its ramified roots, weighed ten tons. It may live in its new home, but as a rule, these grand old box bushes resent removals after they are a hundred years old.

A fine group of box bushes adorns the old Elias Boudinot mansion on East Jersey street, Elizabeth, where both Washington and Lafayette were entertained in the old days. Four large bushes are still flourishing on the Stoudding property, 353 Broad street, corner of Clay, in Newark. The house was built in 1832, and the box must have been planted later, but each of the four specimens is at least ten feet high and as many in diameter. Large sums have been offered for them time and again, but have been refused. Doubtless there are many other fine specimens of the old-time favorite box, but a large and shapely tree is still a valuable and cherished heritage.

BEAUTIFUL ROSE HEDGE

A Hedge of Hardy Roses, the Loveliest Fence Imaginable.

Matter Settled.

When the term of the old negro preacher had expired he arose and said:

"Breddren, de time am heah fo' de selection ob yo' pastoh fo' anudder yeah. All dose favorin' me fo' yo' pastoh will please say 'Aye.'"

The old preacher had made himself rather unpopular and there was no response.

"Ha," he said, "silence gibs consent allus. I's yo' pastoh fo' anudder yeah."

His Supposition.

"So much good advice is constantly being bestowed upon engaged couples, and so much of it goes unheeded," remarked Professor Pate, "that I am constrained to believe that love also laughs at jawsmiths."—Judge.

Ambitious Youths.

Recruiter—"What's your age?" Bluffer (determined to do the patriotic thing and get to the front)—"Twenty-two." Recruiter—"I said your age—not your chest measurement."—London Sketch.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By O. E. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course of the Moody Bible Institute.)

LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 19

DEFEAT THROUGH DRUNKENNESS.

LESSON TEXT—1 Kings 20:1-21. GOLDEN TEXT—Wine and new wine take away the understanding. Hos. 4:11 R. V.

We feel somewhat like questioning the title of this lesson. It can be used as a temperance lesson no doubt, but to attribute Ben-hadad's defeat entirely to drunkenness is not quite true to the facts. Jehovah's jealousy of his name (v. 13) and the enemies' contempt for Jehovah (vv. 23, 28) are the fundamental causes of the defeat of the Syrians though, of course, drunkenness, as an exhibition of self-indulgence and therefore of weakness, was a natural accompaniment of that contempt for God.

I. Ahab's Predicament, vv. 10-12. The Syrian king's contemptuous treatment of Ahab (vv. 1-7) at last became so great that in sheer desperation the people refused to listen to his demands (v. 8). His forces far outnumbered the little army of Israel (vv. 1, 10, 27), but one was on Ahab's side who had not yet withdrawn his mercy from Israel and with whom Ben-hadad could not cope (v. 13; Rom. 8:31; Phil. 4:13). Ben-hadad was the most powerful monarch of his time of those nations bordering upon the Mediterranean. The march of his army was like "a tempest of hail, an overwhelming scourge" with unrestrained power. The effect was worse than the plagues of Egypt. But Ben-hadad was a drunkard, a habitual one (vv. 12-16). Samaria was rich and this king wanted it even as temperance always lulls after the wealth of youth and the gold of a nation (vv. 3, 12). Drink always makes a fool of its victim and dooms to ultimate defeat all who yield to its power (ch. 10:9; II Sam. 13:28; Prov. 31:4; Luke 21:34; Eph. 5:18).

Tradition tells of a monk who was offered the alternative of committing one of two crimes or of getting drunk. (Choosing drunkenness as the lesser evil he awoke from his debauch to find he had committed both of the crimes.

Intemperance becomes too greedy in its demands and its results so terrible that thoughtful people are at last moved with indignation. There is no drinking in moderation. There is no such thing as regulating the liquor traffic. For every \$500 received by license \$5,945 is the average cost to the taxpayer for each saloon. But that is not all. The saloon takes also the very joys its cup promises and turns its visions into torments.

II. God's Prophet, vv. 13-15. It was indeed dark for Ahab. He saw (v. 13) the host confronting him but he also heard the word of Jehovah. As contrasted with Jehovah that multitude was but as a handful of dust. God is on the side of temperance. All of God's laws favor temperance. Our ever-living glorified leader and the energizing power of the holy spirit are the ones who are the source of our victories over all principalities and powers of evil. Ahab's predicament is answered by God's "I will deliver" (v. 13) and so today we have his sure promise of victory (Eph. 6:10-12).

God has today set forth his prophets (I Cor. 12:28) to proclaim his message of salvation and power to overcome intemperance. This is not a "necessary evil." Experts and scientists have clearly demonstrated its being unnecessary and a drag upon society, and God has taught us how to overcome it. Ahab's unfortunate character appears at its best in this story, but alas he and his successors soon forgot the lesson. To his eager inquiries God made full answer and there is no suggestion of his doubting God's word.

III. Victorious Princes, vv. 16-21. To Ahab's question "by whom" is this deliverance to be wrought, God answers, "by the young men of the princes of the provinces" (v. 14). These choice young fellows are mustered in, 232 of them, as leaders of an army of 7,000, all who could be found in the capital. God directs to work through young men I John 2:13, 14) and the pages of history are strewn with the victorious achievements of youth. "More precious than gold and silver are the youth of the nation," and it is upon the youth the prosperity industrially, morally and spiritually of a nation depends. "It is a holy sight to see a nation saved by its youth; it is a grander sight to Christian students combined to save the world."—Dr. John R. Mott.

Two-thirds of Lincoln's army were under twenty-one years of age at their enlistment; the Union was preserved by an army of boys.

Ahab himself is the leader (v. 14) and they began at once by carrying the battle into the enemies' territory. Ben-hadad and his drinking companions never dreamed of being attacked at that hour. Like Gideon and his army these young men smote the Syrian host in overwhelming defeat. Israel's enemies had incapacitated themselves. A drunken mob is no match for even a handful of organized and sober men. These thirty-three kings courted their own defeat (Prov. 23:29-32; Eccl. 11:10; Hos. 4:11). Ben-hadad's kings "who helped him" (v. 16) proved to be a reed for all the strength and support they rendered him in the moment of his need.

It was the young men who went first, e. g., struck the first blow. Ben-hadad's self-confidence and boasting (v. 18) is but another illustration of that "pride which goeth before destruction" (Prov. 16:18; Luke 18:14).

The army of Israel was small (v. 15) but it did not hesitate to attack the superior force and that sort of faith will always defeat others which will "follow them" (v. 19).



A Hedge of Hardy Roses, the Loveliest Fence Imaginable.

Wasting Time.

"Friction always takes time. An object rolling down a smooth hill goes much faster than when it bumps along over stones and cobbles. A courteous remark will carry you quicker to the bargain than querulous bickerings over prices which the saleswoman cannot control. When you allow the saleswoman to bring out dozens of \$40 to \$50 suits when you know you will not pay a cent over \$25 you are wasting your own time and hers. When you chat with an acquaintance at the glove counter and ignore the girl's "Do you wish eight or twelve buttons?" you are wasting time again and depriving the girl of another customer.

A Fighting Submarine.

"I hear you caught a 40-pound cat fish in your gill-net."

"We did."

"Make much of a fuss?"

"Tore the net all to shreds. For a while we thought we had snared a submarine."—Kansas City Journal.

Contrary Prophecies.

"The new play is going to have a walk-over."

"Yes, I see it's settled down for a run."

When opportunity occurs for kind words deliver the goods.

NEW VERSION OF OLD JOKE

Mr. Bones Gives His Opinion as to Why a Certain Celebrated Act Was Done.

"Misto' interlocutor," began the end man, "I wants to ax yo' a question."

"Very well, Mr. Bones. What is your question?"

"Why does a chicken cross de road?"

"That is a very old one, Mr. Bones. She crosses the road because she wants to get on the other side, of course."

"Yessuh, dat's right, Misto' interlocutor. An' now, since yo' is so smart, mebbe yo' kin tell me why she wants to git on de other side?"

"No, Mr. Bones, I'm afraid I can't tell you that. Why does the chicken want to get on the other side of the road?"

"Cause dey's a young gemman over dere what's got de price of a ice cream soda in his pocket."—Exchange.

Kate Douglas Wiggin, the author, earns more than \$50,000 a year from her books and royalties on plays taken from her most popular novels.

Philadelphia has more divorces in proportion to population than any other city in the East.

Don't Poison Baby.

Forty years ago almost every mother thought her child must have PAREGORIC or laudanum to make it sleep. These drugs will produce FROM WHICH THERE IS NO WAKING. Many are the children who have been killed or whose health has been ruined for life by paregoric, laudanum and morphine, each of which is a narcotic product of opium. Druggists are prohibited from selling either of the narcotics named to children at all, or to anybody without labelling them "poison." The definition of "narcotic" is: "A medicine which relieves pain and produces sleep, but which in poisonous doses produces stupor, coma, convulsions and death." The taste and smell of medicines containing opium are disguised, and sold under the names of "Drops," "Cordials," "Soothing Syrup," etc. You should not permit any medicine to be given to your children without you or your physician know of what it is composed. CASTORIA DOES NOT CONTAIN NARCOTICS, if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Boss Tweed's Old Home to Go.

Boss Tweed's old home at Fifth Avenue and Forty-third street, New York, soon will give place to the 15-story office structure of the Guaranty Trust company. The house, one of the city's landmarks, covers a space of 62x123 feet and was sold by the notorious Tammany chieftain to Richard T. Wilson some years ago for \$1,200,000. The exterior of the place has not been altered since Tweed escaped from the police. He requested that his guards permit him to pack some clothes. They waited a long time at the front door and then realized that the pris er had fled. Tweed had escaped to Forty-third street and then to the river, where his yacht was ready to sail. He reached Spain, was caught and returned to the United States.

ELIXIR BABER A GOOD TONIC

And Drive Impure Blood Out of System. "Your Baber's acts like magic; I have given it to numerous people in my parlor who were suffering with chills, malaria and fever. I recommend it to those who are suffering and in need of a good tonic."—Rev. Dr. Stephen J. St. Stephen's Church, Perth Amboy, N. J. Elixir Baber, 50 cents, all druggists or by Parcel Post, prepaid, from Kieckhefer & Co., Washington, D. C.

Tame Description.

"I saw your husband at the ball game yesterday."

"What was he doing?"

"Why, he seemed to be an interested spectator."

"That doesn't describe my husband. He's a cyclone rooster."

Where He Lives.

"The man who is always punctual in keeping an appointment never loses anything."

"No, only half an hour waiting for the other fellow to show up."

"Bone" grafting is not confined to the medical fraternity.

Libby's Vienna Sausage

and Sliced Dried Beef

Both contain less heat producing properties than heavy meats.

Try them for summer luncheons and picnic tidbits.

Libby, McNeill & Libby Chicago

Insist on Libby's at your grocer's

Wanted Men to learn barber trade. Few weeks required. Steady position for competent graduates. Wonderful demand for barbers; free catalogue. Washington Barber College, 1008 Pa. Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Agents are Making \$15 to \$50 Weekly

Selling our line of home remedies and toilet goods preparations. You can do the same, big sample case furnished. Write today. F. W. BUCKLER & SON, Dept. 22, Davis & Sixth Sts., N. W., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Wash. D. C. Inventor. Best results.

W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 38-1915.

COMMERCIAL CULTIVATION OF GINSENG



Ginseng Plants.

(By L. M. BENNINGTON.) From Washington comes the report that for many years past foreign doctors in China have endeavored to convince the Chinese that there is little or no virtue in ginseng as a remedy beyond its having a slight tonic quality, but although they have been able to introduce foreign drugs and medicine they have failed to reduce the use of ginseng, as the Chinese still have great faith in it.

The thing most likely to convince the Chinese that ginseng is not indispensable is the price, which is still very high. The market for ginseng is so extensive that overproduction would seem to be impossible as a reduction in the cost to the consumer would undoubtedly increase its use.

Direct trading between American producers and dealers in Amoy would be impossible. The entire supply of ginseng for this port comes through Hongkong dealers, who thoroughly understand the grading and sorting of the roots to meet the local trade.

Grading is most important in marketing ginseng, and as it varies greatly throughout China, it requires experts who are familiar with the preferences of the various localities.

The difficulty for the American grower is the changing requirements of so many small markets. The fact that wild ginseng is supposed to contain stronger and purer properties than cultivated largely accounts for the difference in price paid for the wild and cultivated roots. The supply of wild ginseng usually comes from eastern Siberia and Korea, and occasionally from Manchuria. The roots are larger and different in appearance from the American root.

The cultivation of American ginseng has become an industry of such proportions that there are few people who have never heard of it. Ginseng is a low herbaceous plant, native in the rich, moist soil of hardwood forests from Maine to Minnesota and southward to the mountains of northern Georgia and Arkansas. It is cultivated commercially in New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Wisconsin and southward to Missouri, Tennessee and North Carolina.

The seed is sown in the spring or autumn in drills six inches apart and about two inches apart in the row. The plants remain in the seed bed for two years and are then transplanted, being set about eight inches apart each way. It requires from five to seven years to obtain marketable roots from seed. If roots are planted a marketable product will be obtained sooner, according to the age and vigor of the stock used.

The roots are set about 8 by 8 inches apart. When the roots have reached marketable size they are dug, washed, sorted and dried.

The price of ginseng varies with market conditions. Roots of southern origin bring less than those from northern localities. A small quantity of ginseng is used by the Chinese residents in America, but the principal market is found in China.

Colony Plan Is Best.

The colony plan of keeping poultry is best suited for the farmers and those who have plenty of land at their disposal. It makes it possible to keep several hundred hens on the ordinary farm without the expense of yarding them, and still have them away from the home buildings. It's the farmer's way.

Shade Trees and Shrubs.

Set out shade trees and shrubs if it has not been attended to. Spread the roots well and fill in with fine, rich soil. Always make this soil firm about the roots. Leave the top soil loose.

Profit From Calf Pasture.

Provided the calves are bred and fed right, there is no land in the dairy farm that makes any better returns than the calf pasture.

Keep Pigs Growing.

Keep the pigs growing every day until they are ready for market. It makes big interest on the investment.

Breeding Discontent.

Crowding breeds discontent among chickens. Give them plenty of room.

Lime-Sulphur on Peaches.

Do not use concentrated lime-sulphur on peach trees after the buds have opened. It will seriously damage the leaves and cause more harm than it will do good.

Valuable Line of Work.

The present prices of dairy products make raising the heifers a line of work.

Supplemental Feeding.

Corn is the one great supplement fed with skim milk to young calves.

DAIRY FACTS

KNOW WHAT COWS ARE DOING

Most Successful Dairymen Have Achieved Attainments Through Intelligent Forethought.

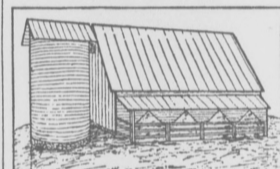
(By WILBER J. FRASER.) The price of dairy products has advanced, but not in proportion to the advance in the prices of grain and land, and under the present conditions it is the height of folly to milk cows that do not pay expenses. It is, therefore, a matter of great concern to the dairyman to know what his cows are doing.

This is the day of thinkers, and it is



Daughters of a Pure-Bred Jersey Bull, Valued at \$10,000.

to the dairyman's advantage to belong to this class. The proposition confronting the dairyman today is not primarily a matter of location, soil or climate; it is he, himself, that stands in the way of his own progress. Few people realize what intelligence, care and study, what patience, observation and experience are needed to make a good dairyman, to interpret to the mind the language of the cow in such a manner as to understand her every need and be able to properly supply it. The inherent and fatal weakness of many people is that they wholly ignore the really important and decisive factor of success in all fields of human activity, viz., trained and intelligent judgment, based on sound theory and practice. The cause and cure for the backwardness of the dairyman is in his mind, and in the solution of his problems chief prominence must be given to the human factor. The trouble with many dairymen is that they think they know, which is the worst possible kind of ignorance. "The first step of knowledge is to know that we are ignorant." Our



Cattle Feeding Barn and Silo.

most successful dairymen have attained their achievements, not by luck, but through intelligent forethought.

SECURE THE CLEANEST MILK

Barns Should Be Kept Unpolluted and Yards Free From Manure and Litter of All Kinds.

These rules are given for the cleanest milk obtainable with only little more than ordinary care: Barns should be kept clean and well ventilated, the yards free from manure and litter and drained so that no water will stand there. Before milking, the cows should be brushed around the flanks and udder with a stiff brush; this should be followed with a damp cloth which will remove many of the dust particles and so dampen the others that they will stick to the cow during the process of milking. The milker should keep his hands dry during the milking. Milking with damp hands is a filthy process and is apt to cause the teats of a cow to chafe and become a source of annoyance. The milk should be removed from the barn or milking pen to a milk house just as soon as possible after it is drawn. The milk should be separated and the cream cooled as soon as possible after milking.

MAKES GOOD FLY REPELLANT

Mixture of Rancid Lard and Kerosene Will Afford Protection—Fish Oil Is Also Used.

Three excellent fly repellants for use on the dairy cow are made as follows: Rancid lard, one pound and kerosene one-half pint, mixed into a creamy mass and rubbed not too thickly with hand or cloth over the backs of cows, will give protection for several days.

Three parts fish oil and one of kerosene applied with a small spray pump will do the same.

Fish oil 100 parts, oil of tar 50 parts and crude carbolic acid 1 part, applied with a spray pump is a good fly repellant.

All are inexpensive and are recommended by the United States department of agriculture.

Most Important Task.

Selecting the herd bull is one of the most important tasks you have to do in connection with starting the dairy farm. It is far more of a problem to select the right bull than it is to select the right breed.

Keep Calves Dry and Warm.

One necessity in raising good calves is to keep them dry and warm. Plenty of good, clean bedding on a clean, dry floor and an abundance of sunshine serve the purpose.

Valuable Line of Work.

The present prices of dairy products make raising the heifers a line of work.

Supplemental Feeding.

Corn is the one great supplement fed with skim milk to young calves.

Cold Douche.

President Wilson tells of a famous Princeton professor who supplied the pulpit one Sunday in the hamlet of Penn's Neck.

He preached his finest sermon and thrilled the congregation in the little country church as it had never been thrilled before. At the close of the service he was feeling particularly well satisfied with himself when the leading elder approached and asked him:

"Well, doctor, what's the damage?"

DO NOT HESITATE

To Use Cuticura on Skin-Tortured Babies. Trial Free.

A hot bath with Cuticura Soap and gentle application of Cuticura Ointment at once relieve, permit rest and sleep and point to speedy healing of eczemas, rashes, itchings and irritations of infants and children even in severe cases.

Sample each free by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. XY, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Labor Wasted.

"Do you think the average man needs to be trained to fight?"

"Not if he's married."

If a man desires to engage in a harmless form of useless endeavor, he might as well breed pouter pigeons.

OH! MY BACK

A stubborn backache is cause to suspect kidney trouble. When the kidneys are inflamed and swollen, stooping brings a sharp twinge in the small of the back, that almost takes the breath away. Soon there may be other symptoms; scanty, painful or too frequent urination, headaches, dizziness, or rheumatic pains. Don't wait for these troubles to become serious—use Doan's Kidney Pills at once. You'll find no better recommended remedy.

A Virginia Case

Mrs. W. F. Reeves, Doswell Field, Fredericksburg, Va., says: "Sharp pains caught me in the small of my back and I could hardly endure them. The kidney secretions were unnatural and distressing. I felt all run down. Nothing helped me until I took Doan's Kidney Pills. Since using them I have felt stronger and better in every way."

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Tutt's Pills keep the system in perfect order. They regulate the bowels and produce

A VIGOROUS BODY.

Remedy for sick headache, constipation.

Tutt's Pills

5 Women Avoid Operations

For years we have been stating in the newspapers of the country that a great many women have escaped serious operations by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it is true.

We are permitted to publish in this announcement extracts from the letters of five women. All have been recently received unsolicited. Could any evidence be more convincing?

1. HONOLULU, ME.—"I had pains in both sides and such a soreness I could scarcely straighten up at times. My back ached and I was so nervous I could not sleep, and I thought I never would be any better until I submitted to an operation, but I commenced taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and soon felt like a new woman."—Mrs. HAYWARD SOWERS, Hodgdon, Me.
2. SHELBYVILLE, KY.—"I suffered from a severe female trouble. My right side hurt me badly—it was finally decided that I must be operated upon. When my husband learned this he got a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for me, and after taking it a few days I got better and continued to improve until I am now well."—Mrs. MOLLIE SMITH, R.F.D., Shelbyville, Ky.
3. HANOVER, PA.—"The doctor advised a severe operation, but my husband got me Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I experienced great relief in a short time. Now I feel like a new person and can do a hard day's work and not mind it."—Mrs. ADA WILZ, 803 Walnut St., Hanover, Pa.
4. DECATUR, ILL.—"I was sick in bed and three of the best physicians said I would have to be taken to the hospital for an operation as I had something growing in my left side. I refused to submit to the operation and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—and it worked a miracle in my case, and I tell other women what it has done for me."—Mrs. LAURA A. GRISWOLD, 2437 East William Street, Decatur, Ill.
5. CLEVELAND, OHIO.—"I was very irregular and for several years my side pained me so that I expected to have to undergo an operation. Doctors said they knew of nothing that would help me. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I became regular and free from pain. I am thankful for such a good medicine and will always give it the highest praise."—Mrs. C. H. GRIFFITH, 1568 Constant St., Cleveland, O.

Write to LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO., (CONFIDENTIAL) LYNN, MASS., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

His Cruel Treatment.

Some time since a pretty young wife brought suit against her husband for divorce on the ground of cruelty, and when the case was called the fair petitioner was put on the witness stand.

"You say in your petition, madam," interrupted the judge at one interval, "that your husband treated you with great cruelty?"

"Yes, sir," was the soft and meek rejoinder of the witness, "he was cruel to me very often."

"In what particular way?" asked the judge. "I want to hear some specific cases."

"In many ways," answered the petitioner. "One of the worst things he used to do was to say things to me on the telephone, and then hang up the receiver before I could answer back."

"Club Prognostications."

"I think it will rain before I get home."

"I know it will rain when I get there."

Secretly, every man believes his funeral procession will be the longest ever seen in his town.

Tell a woman that consistency is a jewel and she will tell you jewelry is vulgar.

Strangely enough, there is no similarity between our mansions in the sky and our castles in the air.

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Get rid of the stumps and grow big crops on cleared land. Now is the time to clean up your farm while products bring high prices. Blasting is quickest, cheapest and easiest with Low Freezing Du Pont Explosives. They work in cold weather.

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